Weather
Overcast and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.3 and the minimum 30.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50 and 19.8

THE CHINA PRESS

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LL. GEORGE GIVES FULL SUPPORT TO A WORLD LEAGUE

Experience In Devastated Regions Has Convinced Him, He Says

WARS MUST END

Small Powers Protest Against Reduced Representation On Committees

ARE OVERRULED

Make-Up Of Body To Draft League Constitution Is Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 25.—The second public session of the full Peace Conference opened today, M. Clemenceau presiding, with a full attendance of delegates.

After President Wilson had moved the resolution concerning the League of Nations already cabled, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I should not have intervened, but it is necessary for me to state emphatically that the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal and if the leaders of the Empire during the last five years have not been able to devote as much time as they would have liked to this question it is because they have been entirely occupied with other questions which were more urgent for the moment.

"Had I had the slightest doubt regarding the wisdom of a League of Nations, that doubt would have vanished before the spectacle I saw last Sunday, when I visited a region which a few years ago was the fairest in a very fair land. We drove for hours through what was a wilderness of desolation, torn, shattered, rent beyond all recognition. We visited one city which had been very beautiful but where we saw a scene which no indemnity will ever make good. One of the cruellest features was the knowledge that Frenchmen, who love their land more than any other people, had had to assist the enemy in demolishing their own homes.

All Wars Must End

"Not far from here I saw acres of the graves of the fallen. These are the results of the only organised methods that civilised nations have ever established or sought to establish to settle disputes between each other. I said to myself 'It is time to set up some other method to settle quarrels than this organised slaughter!' I do not know if we shall succeed but it is already a success that we have undertaken it."

Signor Orlando for Italy, M. Leon Bourgeois for France and the Chinese and Polish delegates warmly supported the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

M. Hymens, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, asked how the various committees were to be composed.

M. Clemenceau stated that the Great Powers had decided that they would have two delegates each and the remaining countries should elect five delegates among them. He suggested that the remaining nations should meet tomorrow afternoon to choose their members of the committees.

Delegates Are Appointed

The delegates of the Great Powers for the League of Nations Committee were then appointed.

The representatives of the Great Powers on the League of Nations Committee are:

The United States, President Wilson and Colonel House; Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith; France, M. Leon Bourgeois, the leader of the French League of Nations movement, and M. Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law of Paris University; Italy, Signor Orlando and Senator Scialoja; Japan, Viscount Chinda and Mr. Ochiai.

The announcement made by M. Clemenceau aroused dissent from the delegates of the smaller nations. M. Hymens asked that Belgium

(Continued on Page 8)

Tsai Ting-kan To Direct Repatriation Of Germans

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 28.—A mandate appoints General Lu Yung-hsian Director of the German Repatriation Bureau in Shanghai with Admiral Tsai Ting-kan as Vice-Director. It is understood that Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will practically control the whole of the repatriation work.

The mandate also appoints Tseng Yi-chin as Director of the Enemy Property Bureau.

The Allied Legations thoroughly approve of the regulations recently issued to govern the disposal of enemy property.

Koltchak Is Confident He Can Restore Order

Says In Interview He Can Provide Stable Government If Given Time

By Dwight K. Grady
(Staff Correspondence)

Omsk, Headquarters of the All Russian Government, December 5.—I called on Admiral Koltchak today and busy as he is, he spared a moment. He impresses one as being a man who realises he has a difficult job on his hands, but which he has grit enough to tackle and carry through if it is humanly possible. He had little to say about his plans, but with a gesture, said:

"If the Russian people will give me two months, I feel certain I can give them a stable form of government in return. I shall do everything in my power to give them the form of government they desire. It will be liberal and progressive."

Owing to his progressive attitude, many of the old Monarchists present in Omsk are inclined to look with disfavor on Admiral Koltchak, but he has a strong band of loyal supporters here. Farther to the East, in the territory where he is less well-known, there is a tendency on the part of the people to distrust him, since they have only received promises, and news of definite action travels slowly. On the front too, there are traces of distrust though this is regarded more as an evidence of the old feud between the army and the navy than as dangerous political feeling. It is important to the plans of the Koltchak party however that they win the support of the military, since the latter is the most active unit of Russian life today.

Physically Admiral Koltchak is not an imposing figure; he is neither large nor handsome. He is five feet and eight inches high, and weighs possibly 135 pounds. His face redeems him. Dark in complexion, his hair is parted on the left and brushed away from a high forehead, while his nose is aquiline. Eyes brown almost to blackness and ever alert are set close to the high bridged nose, and they miss nothing. Heavy lines bracket a rather wide but strong, even mouth that is well balanced by a firm chin. His face is pallid, and suggests grey, unswerving decision. He has been called "The Iron Man" and if his face may be accepted as a criterion for his strength, the name is deserved. In conversation, the Dictator of Russia is said to be reserved, and he certainly was when I saw him.

In spite of the fact that he holds a precarious position, the Admiral does not maintain a heavy personal guard. When he moves about the city he uses a motor car of ancient vintage—comparatively speaking—and aside from his aide and the chauffeur, he is accompanied by but two armed guards. When afoot, entering his "palace of administration," the Admiral precedes his party alone. The guards follow in couplets.

One naturally associates the "Dictator" with luxury and wealth. As a matter of fact, the living quarters of Admiral Koltchak consist of an ordinary passenger car, requisitioned from the railroad. The humorously inclined claim the reason for this is that his "getaway" will be easier in case of necessity. As a matter of fact, however, railroad cars offer the best conveniences for daily life in Omsk. A closer approach to the comforts of a home may be secured in a car than anywhere in the city.

Strange as it may seem, the name of Koltchak is not widely known to Russians. He first became an international figure as commander of the Black Sea fleet. Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution, he visited America, where he inspected the War College and Annapolis. He is cordial in his attitude toward Americans, and is seemingly eager to gain the recognition of all the Allied Governments.

While his position is not by any means secure, he is putting up a strong fight for the cause of Russia, and all are agreed that his motives are above question. It is merely a question of diplomatically satisfying the multitude of political factions existent in Russia—most of them not at all sure of what they want.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION MEETS WITH OBJECTIONS

Announced Without Approval Of Social Democrats Or Rest Of Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—German newspapers state that the draft of the German Constitution cabled on the 21st was drawn up exclusively by the Secretary of State for the Interior and was not approved by the Government of the Social Democratic Party. The Prussian Minister strongly objects to the scheme as tending to the disintegration of Prussia while Bavaria and Wurttemberg strongly protest against the proposed excessive centralisation. The Central Council has decided to request the peoples' mandatories to outline their own proposals for submission to the National Assembly.

Amsterdam, January 25.—A decree issued in Berlin convokes the National Assembly at Weimar on the 6th.

Normal Service Again On Subway In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 26.—The normal train service on the Metro has been resumed.

KING PETER OF SERVIA IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Has Second Attack And Crown Prince Is Called To His Bedside

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Laibach to the newspapers says that King Peter, whose state of health has been growing worse during the past few days, has had a second attack. The Crown Prince, on hearing the news, went immediately to see him.

New Dutch Minister To Peking Is On Way

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 19.—The new Dutch Minister to Peking, Jonkheer Oudendyk, sailed from Rotterdam yesterday on board the s.s. Insulinde.

U.S. IMPORT LICENSES

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., to the following effect:

"United States General Import License 'PBF No. 31' covers intransit shipment of unrestricted commodities on shipments made after January 31, 1919.

"Removal of restrictions on commodities now restricted will immediately bring such commodities within 'PBF No. 31.'

"PBF-12, PBF-25 are hereby superseded in so far as there may be conflict.

First Photograph Of The German Revolution

First photograph of the revolution which culminated in the abdication of the Kaiser and the setting up of a democratic government in Germany. The vast crowd outside the Reichstag in Berlin during the reading by Philip Scheidemann of the proclamation.

NO DEFINITE ANSWER GIVEN BY BOLSHEVIKI

First Ask For Confirmation Of Allies' Invitation To Conference At Prinkipo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 25.—Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has wirelessed to the Bolshevik representative in Sweden asking for confirmation of the invitation to the Paris Peace Conference, which he declares has been made when the internal situation of Russia is finally settled. Moreover he regards Prinkipo as too distant from Russia but concludes: "We do not reject the principle of a conference and on receipt of your confirmation will carefully consider the proposal."

London, January 26.—It transpires that the report of the Conference between M. Sazonoff and the Russian Ambassador in Paris, which was cabled on the 23rd, was erroneous owing to the message being misheard over the telephone. It appears that M. Sazonoff opposes the proposal to hold a conference at Prinkipo.

New Internationale To Meet

Zurich, January 25.—The Moscow International Communist Congress has decided to convoke a congress of the new revolutionary Internationale and has drafted a program, based on the programs of the German Spartacists and the Russian Bolsheviki, declaring that a proletariat dictatorship must be formed for the expropriation of capitalism, which is only possible by merciless fighting; hence bourgeoisie must be disarmed and the proletariat armed.

Bolsheviki Prepare To Fight?

Bergen, January 25.—An Allied officer who has arrived from Archangel says that the Bolsheviki are preparing an offensive for the spring and are endeavoring to raise an army of two million men, intending to begin operations in South Russia.

Socialist Congress Is Put Off To Feb. 3

International Conference Is Postponed To Give Delegates Time To Attend

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 26.—A message from Geneva states that the official opening of the International Socialist Congress at Berne has been postponed till February 3 in order to enable all the delegates to arrive.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has arrived here from Berne and is consulting Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. J. H. Thomas and the Trade Union Congress delegates, at the request of Mr. Lloyd George, with regard to international labor legislation.

Mr. Henderson has stated that the labor conference, opening at Berne on February 3, would discuss methods of assuring a higher standard of life in all countries, without which he feared serious labor troubles were inevitable. He paid a warm tribute to the attitude of the British Government towards the aspirations of labor.

Urgent Call Made For Relief Workers

The American Red Cross work rooms are still short of workers, with a big order for Siberian relief to be turned out. Recently instructions have been received for the earliest possible delivery of supplies for a 500-bed hospital. Included in the list of articles needed are 5,750 sheets and bed spreads; 4,000 pillow cases, 1,000 clothes bags, 4,000 handkerchiefs, 2,000 towels and 13,875 hospital garments. To cope with this work the services of many are needed and all who can spare time for the cause are asked to call at the Red Cross work rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, or indicate their willingness by writing or by telephoning Central 1953.

Wilson's Departure To Lessen Influence Of U.S. At Conference

Nobody Else In American Delegation Can Speak With His Authority

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 24.—President Wilson's coming departure may seriously affect American influence at the Peace Conference. The commission is a one man affair, drawing its entire strength from President Wilson, who controls and guides it and is ninety-nine percent of it. It works well with President Wilson here, but it is doubtful whether it will continue in operation when he leaves, unless President Wilson maintains his influence by cable.

The present progress of the work of the Peace Conference is due to President Wilson's personality in contact with foreign statesmen and to the fact that he is the head of a government.

No American can be substituted for President Wilson or make his personality felt. Mr. Lansing has training and experience but he lacks Mr. Wilson's force, while Colonel House is in poor health, and Mr. White and Gen. Bliss are mere nominal members with no part in the shaping of policies.

With President Wilson away, the European statesmen will remain, and some stand on a par with Mr. Wilson, as Government heads, speaking with equal authority.

Messrs. Clemenceau and Cambon, Marshal Foch, and Messrs. Lloyd George, Balfour and Bonar Law and Baron Sonnino will continue to exercise a large influence.

It is not possible for any other American to exercise the same prestige as Mr. Wilson. The progress of the Conference shows that important dominant personalities are in direct contact. All the real business is done in private meetings between representatives of the five great powers

JAPAN STATES CLAIM TO ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

Australia Also Wants Former German Possessions And Peace Conference Has Another Knot

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 23.—The little gentlemen from the Japanese Empire who hitherto have been sphinxes at the Peace Conference, assumed a leading role for a few moments this morning in an unexpected manner, and gave a warning that a time will come when the sphinx will pose a riddle for all, especially the United States, to solve. It was over the question of who is going to get the former German Pacific Islands, which both Australia and Japan want and which are so close to the Philippines and Hawaii that the United States is highly interested.

There are certain indications that Mr. Lloyd George is anxious to appease Great Britain's long-time ally, Japan, though Australia, it is understood, is little in sympathy with the British statesman on this matter. Interviews given by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, to New York newspapers indicate that Australia would insist that these Islands must be hers and not Japan's. Other British officials expressed themselves in a similar manner. The Japanese seem to have the impression that the United States is backing up Australia, which has strengthened the difficulty. Premier Lloyd George had a private talk with the Japanese delegates, after which the latter again withdrew into their shells. As usual, it is suggested that there should be some compromise, the Japanese taking some of the Islands and Australia the others.

Asks Direct Agencies For Chinese Firms

Chinese Consul-General States Plans For Trade Extension To American Manufacturers

(Special Cable To The North China Star)

Washington, January 24.—A promising new move to extend American trade in China has been started by the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

At a luncheon given at the McAlpin Hotel, New York, at which the State Department was represented by Breckenridge Long and China by Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, Mr. Chao said:

"Among the essential factors necessary to develop trade with China is the outstanding one of giving sole agencies to Chinese firms direct. Trade could also be facilitated between the two countries by advertisements frequently and universally inserted in the newspapers and periodicals of China. American commercial commissions should pay frequent visits not only to trade and treaty ports but to the interior as well."

U.S. AND BRITAIN STAND TOGETHER AT CONFERENCE

Wilson And Lloyd George Are Working In Closest Harmony

WIELD INFLUENCE

Some Jealousy Is Developing Among Representatives Of Other Powers

TERRITORY ISSUE

Colonial Faction Reported Pressing Clemenceau To Make Stiff Demands

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 23.—It is very evident from the developments of the last few days that Mr. Lloyd George is working in the closest harmony with President Wilson on all the big issues of the Peace Conference and that the understanding reached in the London conversations was far-reaching. The willingness of President Wilson to brand the League of Nations as his own, when, as a matter of fact, the practical conception was American, indicates eagerness on the part of the President to give his British associates prestige here which they may capitalise at home. On the other hand Great Britain is willing to champion President Wilson's Russian policy as such championship is absolutely necessary for its success. This indicates a desire on the part of Premier Lloyd George to reciprocate in every practical way.

Jealousies Between Other Powers

Manifest jealousies exist between the other Powers, particularly France and Italy, but there is not the slightest indication that the British and Americans are leaning in opposite directions. And as long as this compact remains in effect it is likely to dominate the peace proceedings. The feeling a month ago was that there was more enthusiasm than fact in the public assurances that the President and the British Premier were in agreement on fundamentals but the circumstances of the last few days remove doubts and convince most observers that an unwritten Anglo-American Alliance has actually arrived and promises results of vast import to the whole world.

France Against Russian Solution

Lyons, January 23.—France is the first to cry out against the Allies' decision regarding the Russian situation. In the opinion of a French official in close touch with political and military affairs, this "must be read as a national outburst in the light of France's geographical position because she knows that she will be the first to suffer, as always, and she is not likely to accept assurances of others' distinterestedness as readily as countries farther distant. However, time will wear down apprehensiveness and the real, generous nature of the country will begin to assert itself and she will be found one of the most enthusiastic members of the League of Nations, lending her natural democratic impulse to its development."

French Imperialists Active

This likewise will be true of Great Britain and America, but they find something other than natural apprehension behind the new French move, namely, the insistent effort of certain powerful political quarters to obtain M. Clemenceau's consent to make a demand for France's claims. M. Clemenceau gave the Allies reason to believe that he would not press France's claims in those two territories. He is maintaining this decision but is undergoing strong pressure from a financially powerful colonial party. One manifestation of this effort is the delay in the crystallisation of the League of Nations or at least the delay in laying down the fundamental principles as applicable to the question of territorial rights, while the French seek to reassert the necessity for territorial safeguards. Needless to say Americans will support the British and have no intention to allow such a plan to succeed, while M. Clemenceau is steadfastly convinced that the Colonialist efforts will fail.

New Minister Of Finance Mere Tool Of Tsao Ju-lin

Old Tactics Of Playing Japan's Game To Profit Of Militarists Are On In Old Way

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 25.—A highly interesting and complex state of affairs with regard to the personnel concerned in China's finance has just been outlined to me by an authority whose competence is unquestioned. The net result of the information given to me is that the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Kung Shih-chan, is a tool of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, and that in his appointment the President has been very grossly deceived, and those who believed that the assumption of office by Mr. Kung marked the end of an era of irresponsibility in financial affairs and the beginning of an era of sane finance, are also doomed to disappointment. It should be stated that Mr. Kung's appointment has been regarded by outsiders here as a step in the right direction, as it was believed that Mr. Kung was likely to break away from the traditions of his immediate predecessor and do something serious for the rehabilitation of the finances of this country. One thing that gave him favor in foreign eyes was that he was a modern man, with a good knowledge of English.

The beginning of the story goes back to the time of Mr. Kung's appointment. It will be remembered that the President sent a Mr. Hsu to Anhui to persuade Mr. Kung, who had only been for a few weeks Civil Governor of the province, to come to Peking to take up the portfolio of Minister of Finance. The President of course thought he was sending a man true to Presidential interests, that is to say, a man who really had at heart the crushing of militarism, the reestablishment of the country on a peaceful and stable basis, and the vindication of law as the governing principle of the national life. In this the President was much deceived. It is not known whether Mr. Hsu, the emissary, had been corrupt before he entered the President's service as his confidential messenger, or whether he was corrupted after he had undertaken his mission. The result in either case is the same, Mr. Kung has come to Peking as the tool of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, to forward all his financial schemes for him, and to assist him in the multiplication of an already greatly swollen fortune. The fact that Mr. Kung has received his appointment at the hands of the President indicates that he was either disloyal to the President all along or has been subverted before Parliament was allowed to confirm his nomination.

To Finance Lawless Army

Which actually was the case does not much matter, as Mr. Kung is now committed to Mr. Tsao Ju-lin. The little games they intend to play began with an agreement between Mr. Kung and Mr. Hsu, the emissary, that Mr. Kung shall every month find $1,800,000 to be handed over to Mr. Hsu as a fund for the recruiting and maintaining of troops in the province of Honan, which troops will not figure in the ordinary returns and will therefore not be affected by demobilisation or disbandment orders. These troops, probably, are to be reckoned along with those that General Chang Tso-lin is recruiting and intending to maintain in Fengtien, and those that General Ni Shih-chung is recruiting and paying out of salt super-tax in Anhui. In any case, the intention is to provide troops owing no allegiance except to the military party, and thus constituting a weapon with which, when occasion arises, to browbeat the Government and overawe any new parliament.

The exact *modus operandi* by which this sum of $1,800,000 is to be raised is not known, but it is possible that another deal that has now been completed is connected with the general plan. As is well known, Japan has for some time been anxious to have rice exported from China to Japan, on account of the shortage prevailing there. There has been a great deal of opposition to this proposal, the Kiangsu merchants objecting most strenuously. At last, by means that do not concern us here, it is likely that this Kiangsu opposition will be overcome, and the Government is on the point of issuing the requisite sanction. It appears that for some time it has been intended, as far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned, to issue this permit when personal arrangements had been completed, which they have only just been. It was necessary to have some really trustworthy man in the rice region, and this trustworthy man has been found in the person of a Mr. Wong, for many years Chinese Consul in Yokohama. It is of course quite an accident that this gentleman is brother-in-law to Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, and it is equally an accident that he has left his quite responsible and respectable post of Consul at Yokohama and has taken up a comparatively small appointment at Wuhu, right in the heart of the rice region. His real business, whatever his nominal business may be, is to watch over the rice-exportation business of Messrs. Tsao Ju-lin and Co. rice merchants and general commission agents.

It is surmised that it will fall within the duties of Mr. Wong to look after the Wuhu end of the business whi'st Mr. Kung Shih-chan looks after the Peking end, and Mr. Hsu, the emissary, will of course be the channel of communication through which funds will be distributed for the recruiting of troops.

Nice Profit For Everybody

From the point of view of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin and his friends the arrangement is an excellent one; it is quite certain that Mr. Tsao would not be a party to it if it were not. It is doubtless also an excellent arrangement for Japan, who with Columbine innocence will know nothing of all these subterranean workings, and presumably will care very little so long as she gets her rice. Whether the arrangement is one that will be altogether to the advantage of this country may be doubted. Quite apart from the financial transactions involved, things of this kind afford some sort of excuse for objections from the South. The South accuses the North of recruiting troops. Peking, that is to say the President, gives an assurance that nothing of the sort is being done, as the President has been assured by the Ministry of the Army on this point. The Ministry of the Army has given its assurance with its tongue in its cheek for, though officially no troops are being raised, yet General Chang Tso-lin and General Ni Shih-chung are actually raising troops that will not appear in the army lists, and preparations are being made for similar recruiting in Honan. This sort of thing stultifies the President, and make his task of bringing about a reconciliation immensely more difficult, if not impossible.

There is another aspect of the rice deal. There is a group here that would not send rice to Japan at any price just at present. It is believed that the demand for rice in Japan is bound to grow more and more insistent, that the rice riots of a few months ago have been deliberately minimised in the Japanese press and in all the reports allowed to get abroad, and that the time will come when China will be able, by refusing rice to Japan, to place the Japanese Government in a position where it will find itself unable to do anything but concede whatever China demands, for the demand for rice will be so insistent that the Japanese Government will be faced not with rice riots, merely, but with open seditionist or insurrectionist movements. There are many evidences of this on which the group relies, but this is not the place to detail them. Hence the group would keep China's rice for use as a weapon against Japan.

That, however, is quite a side issue. The main point is that the Minister of Finance is playing the militarist game, that he is only the tool of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, and that any hopes of financial reform that anybody has based on Mr. Kung Shih-chang's appointment are deemed to disappointment.

Shanghai Engineer Gets Army Promotion

Lieut. H. von Heidenstam Of Conservancy Board Is Made A Captain

Lieut. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, has been promoted to a captaincy in the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers, for road, river and canal works according to an announcement in the Swedish Official Gazette, published in Stockholm. Mr. von Heidenstam was the author of the report on the future development of the Shanghai harbor and only recently issued a report on the regulation of the Soochow Creek.

ROWDY SOLDIERS SMASH PEKING POLICE STATION

Capture Police Officer And Drag Him Through Streets In Ropes

On January 23 outside one of the city gates of Peking, a group of soldiers whose identity has not yet been ascertained by the authorities raided a subpolice station, reduced the place to matchwood, seriously injured one man and took prisoner one of the police officers, who was tied hand and foot and dragged into the street. The captive was only set free upon the soldiers being remonstrated with by one of their officers.

The raiding party consisted of some thirty to forty soldiers armed with swords and pistols. They made an unceremonious entrance into the police station and quickly made short shrift of everything they could lay their hands on. The inmates of the police station only offered a feeble resistance.

The cause of the fracas was the arrest of two soldiers following a dispute with the keeper of a brothel. On the soldiers being taken to the police station for trial, their comrades decided to take the law into their own hands. The telephone in the station was also smashed up so that the police could not summon help from other quarters while the fracas was in progress.

Military insubordination in Peking is a fairly common occurrence, often caused by the most trival reasons. Last year a group of metropolitan soldiery raided and smashed the office of a leading vernacular journal in the Capital because the paper had as the result of a hoax published an obituary of their chief commander who was not dead, forcing the compositors and newspaper staff to seek refuge on the roof.

BRITISH POLICE STRIKE CONSIDERED UNLIKELY

Official Inquiry Into Mooted Incident Calms A Tense Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—A meeting of the Executive Police Union yesterday evening recommended the men to apply for the inquiry, which the authorities have promised, concerning the dismissal of three policemen employed on the Midland Railway. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is considered unlikely.

FRENCH FLYERS GUESTS OF JAPANESE EMPEROR

Members Of Mission In Tokio Are Expected To Be Given Decorations

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 27.—The French aviation officers who have recently arrived were received in audience this morning and afterwards were the guests at a tea at the Palace. It is believed that the Emperor will decorate them soon.

German Druggists Suspend Business By End Of February

Voelkel And Schroeder Cancel Five-Year Lease And Will Close Doors

Voelkel and Schroeder, German druggists who have been in business on Nanking Road for fifty years, will close their doors March 1 and will probably not open a store in any other Shanghai location. The decision followed the cancellation of a five-year lease held on the present premises, secured two months ago after the firm was evicted from the Hardoon Block, a few doors below. No plans have been announced for the disposal of the big factory at 83 Ward Road, which is owned by the firm.

Because French interests are connected with the ownership of the building, the case came before Assessor de la Prade and Magistrate Nieh in the French Mixed Court at Lokawei yesterday afternoon but because the firm agreed to cancel the lease, no court order resulted.

Mr. R. D'Auxion de Ruffe appeared on behalf of Mr. Wu Ching-chung, who sublet the premises to the German druggists. The attorney explained to the court that Mr. Wu had consented to sublet the porperty to Voelkel and Schroeder after receiving instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Civil and Military Governors of Kiangsu, that dealing with enemy subjects concerned in medical work was not forbidden.

Upon advice of counsel, Mr. Wu planned to ask a formal order for the vacation of the premises but Voelkel and Schroeder agreed to the cancellation of the lease in the meantime. The case was adjourned to March 1.

Inquest Is Held On Slain Policeman

An inquest was held before Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan yesterday over the body of Zung Yeu-nyi, Chinese Police Constable No. 318, who was shot by armed robbers on Chekiang Road Monday night, a verdict of death as a result of a bullet wound inflicted by persons unknown being returned.

A statement made by the policeman before his death stated that he was eating in a food shop near the exchange shop which was robbed when he heard a commotion and went out to investigate. He was unarmed and in plain clothes. He saw three men running away and blew his whistle, at the same time trying to capture the last of the fugitives who drew a revolver and shot him. Other evidence was given by Inspector Kerrigan and employes of the exchange shop, who stated that four men had entered the place. The amount stolen was in the neighborhood of $700.

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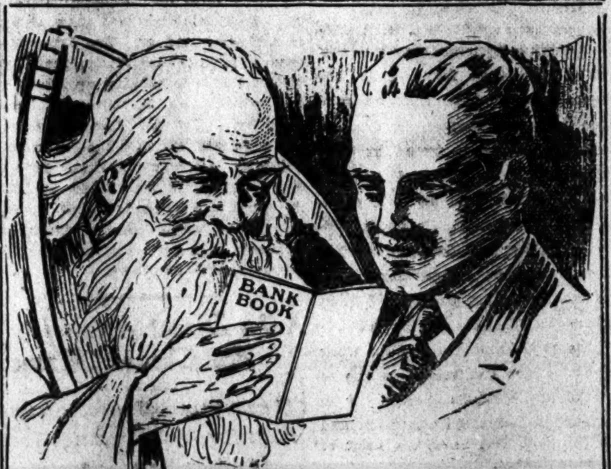

Father Time Beams Benevolently

The youth in whom the GODS delight is he who, in a world of foolish allurements, CAN TRAVEL WITHOUT BLINKERS—

Who is strong enough to look squarely AT unnecessary things, AND DO WITHOUT them—

Who possesses the foresight and the moral stamina TO SAVE MONEY TODAY, against OPPORTUNITY TOMORROW.

The best time to begin systematic saving—is NOW! A DOLLAR will start an account! A little from time to time will cause the account to GROW—and your self-respect and prospects in life will more than keep pace. Come in!

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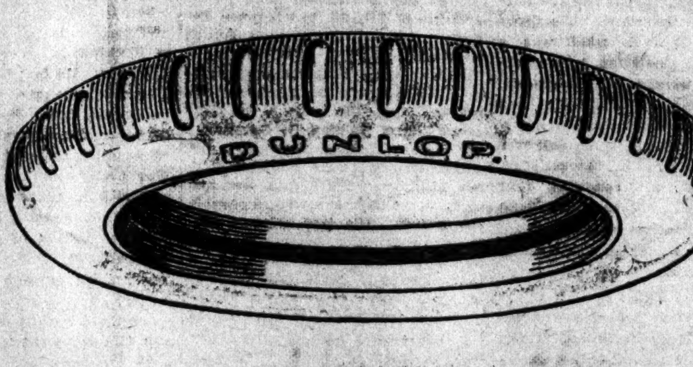

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END OF OPIUM BURNING MARKED BY RECEPTION

Speeches Made And Mementoes Given To Men Who Officiated At Destruction

As a fitting conclusion of the historical burning of the opium stock here, a reception and presentation of souvenirs was given yesterday at the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Seven Customs officials, including Commissioner R. H. R. Wade, Deputy Commissioners E. B. Howell and H. D. Hilliard, Chief Tidesurveyor C. P. Dawson and Messrs. W. A. Roberts, G. B. Stormes and Michael O'Halloran, were the recipients of silver loving cups appropriately engraved.

Engraved silver cigarette cases were presented by Commissioner of Opium Destruction Chang Yi-pang to Messrs. J. Ratcliffe, R. S. Pike, F. Parker, I. van Zijl, F. G. Kemsley, A. Fagence, C. D. Murphy, D. MacDonald, W. Sinclair, G. Chegwedden, J. J. Mcgeown and J. C. J. Jensen of the Customs service and Sergeant C. G. Morgan of the Municipal Police.

Mr. Chang Yi-pang in a short address thanked the Shanghai social educational and religious organisations for the assistance they rendered and the Customs officials for their untiring efforts in helping in the work of examination and burning. He said he was pleased with the work of the Customs officials and to show his appreciation, he suggested to the Cabinet that certain tokens be presented to them. This was approved by the Peking authorities.

On behalf of the Customs officials Commissioner Wade responded and said that the credit was due to the men who were engaged in the examination and burning and not to himself. But the success of the event, Mr. Wade said, was due to Mr Chang himself, who worked from early morning to late in the evening. This was an excellent example for the Customs men.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Mr. N. T. Yang of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs interpreted for Mr. Chang and Mr. Wade respectively. Tea and refreshments were served following the presentation.

Among those present were Consul-General Thomas Sammons. Dr. F. D. Gamewell, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Dr. R. C. Beebe. Taoyin Wang Keng-t'ng, Superintendent of Customs Feng Kuo-hsun, Messrs. Wang Chi-kang and Shao Fu-yin, the Peking delegates for the opium burning, Mr. George A. Fitch and Dr. H. C. Mei.

Commissioner Chang and Messrs Wang and Shao will leave here for Peking today to report on the destruction. It is estimated that Tls. 16,000 was spent for the opium burning.

Siberian Comforts Fund

On behalf of the members of the committee of this fund I wish to convey their sincere thanks to:

Mrs. N. H. Bolton, Mrs. O. L. Ilbert, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. James Macbeth, Miss O. M. Wheen, Mrs. Mackinnon, Pagoda Anchorage, (collected by) Mrs. Wilkinson, Pagoda Anchorage, Mrs. Golding, Pagoda Anchorage, Mrs. F. M. Nield, Mrs. E. S. Little, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, Mrs. W. King. Mrs. Herbert Thomas, Mrs. A. E. Lanning, Mrs. L. M. Innes, Mrs. F. H. Forde, Mrs. R. H. R. Wade, Mrs. May (Soochow), Mrs. Kent, Mrs. J. F. Toledano, Mrs. Adeline, A. Bliss, Mrs. Florence A. McCann, Mrs. B. Thompson, Mrs. J. J. Brooks, Mrs. Mary A. Youngson, Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. Schilver. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stursberg and Mrs. T. E. Trueman for clothing, toys, etc.

Miss Calder for box of home-made sweets.

Messrs. A. R. Olsen, Foochow; Simon Levy, F. L. Marshall, Ernest Burnip, E. Payne, C. G. Humphreys, H. Quelch, E. C. Emmett, F. D. K. Farnam (also two boxes of flind beef), O. S. Barnes, Wm. A. Ogden, D. Mennie, Dr. G. H. Bondfield, the Kuling community and "X.Y.Z." for clothing.

Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Kiang Tsin Hsien for socks and gloves.

Mr. G. E. O. Mayne for cigars and cigarettes.

Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg for 33 tins tip top toffee.

I take this opportunity of letting the kind contributors of money to our fund know that the Hon. Secretary has received a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Vladivostok Patriotic League in which he states: "I am requested by my committee to advise you that the Christmas entertainment provided for the British soldiers and sailors here was successful in every way and greatly appreciated by all."

It will also interest contributors to know that 2,000 padded suits have been dispatched to Vladivostok, Major Manners having undertaken, for our committee, the task of having them made and shipping them.

CONSTANCE FRASER,
President.

PLAN TRANSPORTATION CLUB

Representatives of transportation companies in Shanghai will form an organisation for the mutual benefit of shipping and railroad interests and their employes. Circular letters have been sent to men representing shipping and railroad companies by Mr. F. L. Weiss, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., who is promoting the organisation.

News Brevities

Word has been received from Mrs. A. Robertson, formerly superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital, of the death of Miss Carolina Christman, who also was connected with the Red Cross Hospital for several years.

Miss Christman was on duty in a pneumonia ward, in a hospital in France, when she contracted the disease and died in a short time.

* * *

The offices and show room of the General Electric Company of China, 7 Jinkee Road, will be moved to 1 and 2 Ningpo Road tomorrow.

* * *

The sum of $600 has been donated by Messrs. Kan Chew-mam and Han You-cho of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. towards the funds of the newly organised International Anti-opium Association.

* * *

Ten years' imprisonment and expulsion from the Settlement was the sentence delivered by the Mixed Court yesterday in the case of a Chinese charged with unlawful possession of a loaded revolver.

* * *

Mr. Louis Reix, superintendent of locomotives and materials of the Lunghai Railway, arrived from Chengchow yesterday and is staying at the Astor House.

* * *

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks further donations for the "Mary Fitch Memorial Hospital" fund amounting to $220 and Tls. 25 from the following friends: Mr. Edward Evans; Rev. John Murray; Dr. Rose Palmborg; Mr. Robert Fitch; Mrs. Gilleson; Mrs. Chi Chen-nieh; the Women's Union Mission and the Medhurst Girls' School.

* * *

Seven sailings monthly from Canadian ports to England are announced by the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. Other liners are sailing across the Atlantic regularly from New York and passengers from Shanghai may book through for rail and steamer accommodations to London via the United States and Canada. Cable advices received by the local agency yesterday state that accommodations can be guaranteed.

* * *

The Customs House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Saturday on account of the China New Year.

* * *

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain K. H. Cousland, R. F. A., formerly of Swatow.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. W. H. Mathews of the Naval Yard Police, Hongkong, and Miss E. M. Wimble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wimble, took place at the St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, January 21.

Wilson Pays Visit To Ruins Of Rheims

Sees Remains Of Famous Cathedral And Talks To Cardinal

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson received a great welcome on their arrival from the inhabitants of Rheims. On Sunday they visited the ruins of the town. They were received at the parvis of the Cathedral by Cardinal Lucon, who solemnly assured them that its towers had never been used for military purposes.

President Wilson replied: "I have always believed that."

The Cardinal declared: "The best means to take revenge for the cathedral is to rebuild it. We shall rebuild it."

The President then visited Fort de la Pompelle. He returned to Paris on Sunday evening.

Also See Chateau-Thierry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 26.—President and Mrs. Wilson proceeded to Rheims this morning. They will visit the Cathedral, the devastated towns and villages in the valley of the Marne and Chateau-Thierry, returning to Paris in the evening.

SWITZERLAND WANTS FREE ACCESS TO SEA

Must Have Raw Material For Its Industries, President Tells Allies

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Swiss Legation gives the following information concerning the visit made by M. Ador, the President of the Swiss Confederation, to Paris:

The President of the Confederation went to Paris to be in touch with the chiefs of governments in Paris and the leading statesmen present in Paris at the moment of the opening of the peace deliberations. M. Ador explained the needs of Switzerland from the economic point of view, and the necessity for her getting large supplies of raw material to enable her industries to work under normal conditions to avoid, as a consequence, any stoppage of work. He pointed out the necessity for Switzerland to have a free access to the sea by the internationalisation of the waterways and the great continental railways.

Liquidator To Ask Judgment By Default

Will Apply In Mixed Court For Ruling Against German Bank Debtors

Applications for judgment by default in the case of five Germans against whom the Bureau of Liquidation has brought claims will be heard in the Mixed Court on February 11. The claims affect F. Dostal, of Mokanshan; F. Voigt, of Mokanshan; Dr. Voigt, of Kuling; T. Mammenn, of Mokanshan, and P. Kamp, of Tientsin. Other cases to be heard on the same date are those of Carlowitz and Co. and of C. H. Anz and Co., of Chefoo.

CHILL ON THE LIVER

is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of

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thus avoiding chills and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches.

Pinkettes are tiny but thorough, act as gently as nature. Of chemists; or post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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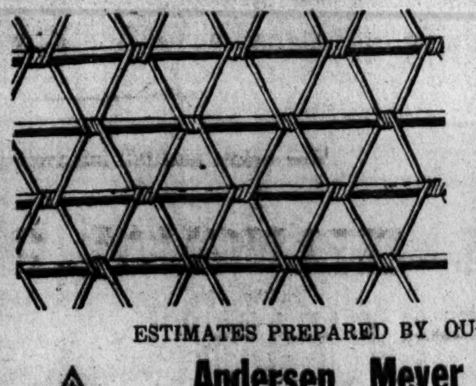

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

WOULD USE SOLDIERS ON IRRIGATION SCHEME

Plan Suggested To Provide Work For Chinese Armies When Disbanded

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 22.—An important scheme is being considered by Government appointed men for the irrigation, colonisation and cultivation of territories in the upper basin of the Hwangho, and for linking this undertaking with the disbandment of the army.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the establishment of peace in China is that of disposing of the surplus soldiery. Mere disbandment is hardly sufficient, for even if a generous disbandment allowance be made for each man and even supposing he gets it in full, the tendency is for the men to dissipate their funds and then to become a burden on society in the shape of bandits or beggars. Some scheme is necessary that will provide them with steady work and a fair living so that the inducement to prey upon the community is reduced to a minimum.

The scheme now being considered, it is expected, would provide for half a million men and their families, say two and a half million people in all, by the time the scheme is worked out to its full development. These people will not be drafted to the upper basin of the Yellow River all at once of course, but in batches, the army being reduced gradually in order to keep those at present in it from falling into evil ways in the interval between disbandment and re-employment on the irrigation scheme.

The irrigation scheme is designed to spread the waters of the upper Hwangho over millions of acres now practically desert in Shensi and Kansu, and its realisation will involve very heavy expenditures, which probably cannot be met except by foreign borrowing, in which case presumably foreign engineers will be employed in the chief executive posts. Fifty years ago competent foreigners recommended the commencement of irrigation works and the reforesting of the hill sides in the upper Hwangho basin as means whereby the disastrous floods of the Hwangho plain might at least be mitigated; and if the present scheme, which is at present only in its embryo stages, were brought to anything like perfection something would thereby be achieved towards the solution of the flood problem, at least in the middle Hwangho basin. The lower Hwangho, that is to say, that part of the river in the Chihli plain, does not derive its floods so much from the upper Hwangho as from the hills surrounding the Chihli plain, but the reduction of the danger from the upper river would help to ease the lower river problem.

The question whether colonisation would be successful in these regions has already been partly answered. The Chinese are making excellent colonists in Manchuria, and on the borders of Mongolia they are achieving quite a marked success, the rate of their advance along a front of several hundred miles in a not very inviting region being a mile in four years. In that case they have no pecuniary assistance, no Government support, no auxiliary development such as irrigation schemes, practically nothing but their own energy and resources to fall back upon. The regions that it is proposed to develop under the present scheme are quite as likely to prove productive as the borderlands of Mongolia, being similar in character and climate and in several other respects.

Germany Must Pay Huge Sum

Upkeep Of French And British Armies For First Month Brings Demand For $23,500,000

Amsterdam, December 5.—The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, says General Inudant, president of the French Armistice Commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German Commission, demanding for the first month for "the upkeep" of the British troops of occupation 40,000,000 marks and for the maintenance of the French troops 54,000,000 marks. This is a total of about $23,500,000.

Surrender Of German U-Boats

SURRENDER OF GERMAN U-BOATS.

Three of the huge fleet of U-boats which surrendered to the Allies on November 20. The photo was made immediately after the formal surrender had been made, and the vessels are waiting to be escorted into Harwich, England.

Shaw Says Sir Edward Carson Is A Home Ruler!

By George Bernard Shaw

An interview with Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, was submitted to George Bernard Shaw for his comment. This is what he wrote:

This interview is unintentionally funny. The interviewer asks Sir Edward Carson questions about modern literature: about George Moore and George Bernard Shaw. He might as well have addressed such questions to King William III. Sir Edward Carson has never read "The Untilled Field;" and if by any miracle he could be induced to read the preface to "John Bull's Other Island" he would turn his face to the wall and die.

It must be very difficult for an American to conceive how ignorant, not merely of modern literature, but of modern political science, a member of the British House of Commons can be even after a lifetime spent in it, on its front benches. Politics there means simply electioneering as a move in the party game. Harder still is it to realise that a man may achieve a leading position at the British bar and know absolutely nothing of constitutional law. It is plain from Sir Edward Carson's first answer—the all important one—that the Irish question is to him what it is to a child saying its lessons out of a "Little Arthur's History of England;" that is, a question of whether Ireland and England are to be separate, independent, foreign kingdoms or exactly what they are at present. His answer has no sense on any other basis, and it is on this childish assumption that he has organised armed rebellion and sought the assistance of Germany, with the effect of destroying the authority and prestige of parliamentary institutions in England and convincing the Kaiser that the British Empire, confronted with a civil war in Ulster, would not fight. What can one say but "Sancta Simplicitas!"

Home Rule for Ireland is not Separation: it is the alternative to Separation. The advocates of Separation fiercely oppose the Home Rule party, and, like Sir Edward Carson, raise armed forces to defy the British Parliament. They say of Home Rule exactly what Sir Edward Carson says, "We won't have it."

Sir Edward Carson cannot conceive two parliaments in what he calls "the heart of the empire" without social, financial and economic disaster, constant friction and ultimate secession. He does not know that the constant friction generated by the attempt to govern the British Empire from London has long since been relieved by the creation of several parliaments in British North America, several parliaments in Australasia and a parliament in South Africa, and that this war has proved that these parliaments and their constituencies have rallied enthusiastically to the empire in its day of need, while Ireland, Egypt and India are thorns in its side, and ironical contradictions to its professions of democratic good faith.

Please remark that Sir Edward Carson's ignorance as to the political constitutions of the empire he champions is not an affectation, like his innocence as to the question about the morality imposed by the Irish priesthood. No statesman would compromise himself by an exhibition of political ignorance before the American public if he really knew any better. Sir Edward knows just one thing more than the apprentices who shut the gates of Derry against James II; and that is that the United States have separated themselves (no doubt, in his opinion, temporarily, regrettably, and rebelliously) from Great Britain. And he cannot draw the moral even of that.

In the end, as might be expected, Sir Edward Carson turns out to be a Home Ruler. Like Sir Horace Plunkett, he wants an Irish Cabinet to advise the Irish Executive and to frame schemes for the British Parliament. But how on earth is he to have an Irish Cabinet without an Irish Parliament? And why should he swallow the one and strain at the other? It is like demanding an Irish King while insisting on an English beadle. Let Sir Edward think out his scheme for five minutes with competent expert advice, and he will see that his Irish Cabinet—not, observe, an Ulster Cabinet, but an Irish Cabinet—will land him in a far more complete scheme of Home Rule than the wretched makeshifts of Gladstone or Mr. Asquith.

The only solution of the Irish question that will bear examination for half an hour is the American one; that is, the federation of the three nations (four, if you count the Welsh), with Ireland in it on the same terms as England and Scotland. England suffers severely from the lack of Home Rule and of an English Parliament. So does Scotland; and, what is more, Scotland knows it. All three nations suffer from the fact that their common Parliament, which is neither Irish, English nor Scotch, is nobody's Parliament. It is too much cumbered with local business and local representatives to attend to its imperial business, and too much distracted by the consequences of its neglect of its imperial business to attend to its local business. It pretends to understand both and understands neither. It is pompous, windy, ignorant, despised and found out. What Dickens knew about it fifty years ago the world knows now. Sir Edward will sit in an Irish Parliament yet, if only for the generosity and public spirit with which he refrained from exploiting the rising of Easter, 1916, for party purposes in Parliament. But I hope he will take a course at the London School of Economics and Political Science first. What is good enough for Westminster will not be good enough for College Green.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The British Post Office will be opened for business until 6 p.m. on Friday, January 31, and mails for Europe, etc., per the M.M. s.s. Porthos will close at that hour. Another mail with parcel post for the United Kingdom via Suez will be closed on February 5 at 5 p.m. per the P. and O. s.s. Dunera.

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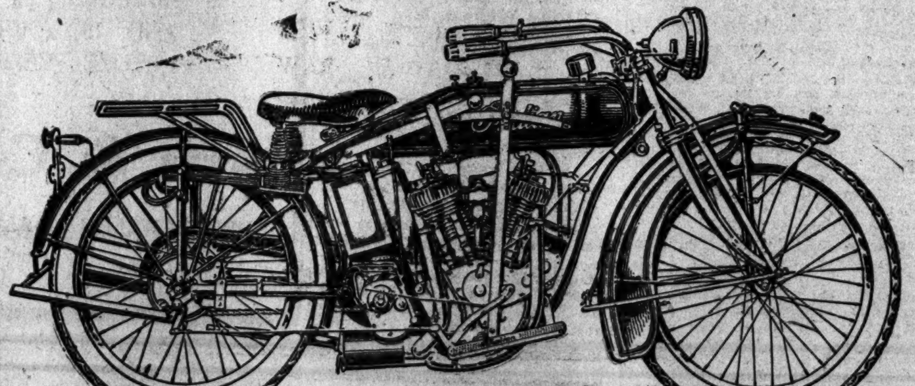

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EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OPENS ANNUAL MEETING

East China Organisation Begins Conference With Reading Of Papers And Reports

With 126 delegates present from various Christian schools throughout Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhui the sixth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association opened yesterday morning in Martyrs' Memorial Hall.

Professor N. Gist Gee of Soochow University, the organisation's new president, occupied the chair. The meeting began with devotional exercises led by the Rev. P. F. Price of Nanking and the program of reports and discussions was then taken up.

A strong plea for co-operative effort toward attaining Government recognition for Christian Middle Schools was made by Mr. H. S. Redfern who suggested that a committee be appointed to try and formulate plans for furthering such co-ordination. The chairman of the Kiangsu Middle School organisation was present and endorsed Mr. Redfern's suggestions, expressing the hope that greater co-operation may be brought about.

Mr. Redfern laid stress on the need for Government recognition of the missionary Middle School and stated that the opportunity for obtaining this is more favorable than in the past. He pointed out that there is no question of any system of education which would harmfully compete with that of the Government, no political purpose in the missionary schools and no desire other than to supplement and aid the Government in bringing enlightenment and education to the unlettered millions who make up the bulk of the land. Provided the essential difference of the Christian schools from the Chinese schools, in particular in the matter of religious teaching and the laying of greater stress on the English language as a subject of instruction, are recognised, the speaker saw no great obstacles to Government recognition in view of the tentative advances already made by the officials.

The most important point to be considered in working for official recognition, Mr. Redfern pointed out, was the adoption of a definite form of standardisation of schools and he urged a harmonious co-operative effort toward the attainment of this unification, which has already been effected in some other parts of the country.

Speaking on "How to Standardise the Middle School Curriculum," the Rev. F. C. Wilcox suggested that teachers should follow a policy of not laying so much emphasis on examinations as upon helpful suggestions to students.

The report of the Committee on Course of Study was presented by Dr. Fong F. Sec and a discussion of the Middle School curriculum and the presentation of recommendations by the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association followed.

The business meeting was then held and the Rev. H. A. McNulty was appointed assistant secretary and Mr. L. B. Moss assistant treasurer while the president was authorised to appoint committees on resolutions and nominations.

The Rev. F. L. White, the Rev. B. L. Ancell and the Rev. F. D. Gamewell were appointed to constitute the Committee on Resolutions and the Rev. I. M. Espey, the Rev. W. Allison, Miss E. I. Peterson, Dr. Fong Sec and Miss Fullerton to make up the Committee on Nominations.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Redfern's paper and Dr. Gamewell's report, embodying the recommendations of the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and the morning session closed at 12:10 p.m.

A larger attendance marked the afternoon session, the hall being filled. The business of the session consisted of the reading of reports of the Committee on Religious Education, with accompanying discussions. Miss Robinson of Soochow reported for the text book section; Prof. J. B. Webster for the psychology section, and Mr. J. H. Geldart reported on expressional activities. "Plans for the Future" were outlined by the Rev. H. W. Luce.

One of the principal points in the recommendations of the Advisory Council has to do with the criticism of the mission schools on grounds that they fail to produce good Chinese scholars. In this connection the Council recommends that more attention be paid to this point in the primary and other schools, that teachers be trained to combine modern scientific methods with a thorough knowledge of the language and literature, that attention be paid to discovery and effective use of the best methods and text books, and that unintelligent memorising be eliminated from the curricula by the use of practical topics in the study of composition and the postponement of philosophical and political studies until the minds of the students are sufficiently matured.

Strong normal school course in the middle schools for the training of lower and primary school teachers is also recommended.

In the evening there was a concert and social program and the meeting will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning. Following is the program for today:

Morning

9:00 a.m. Devotional Exercises.
9:30 Business, including reports of committees.
10:00 The Place of Agricultural Education in Middle and Lower Schools ..Prof. J. H. Reisner
10:45 The Social Relations of Men and Women Students. Dr. Isabel Hamilton
11:15 What can a Principal do to Develop Initiative and Enthusiasm in the Teaching Force ....A discussion led by Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek.

Afternoon

College Science Teachers
Prof. A. W. March, (Hangchow) Chairman.
General Topic: Increased Efficiency. Each paper to be followed by a discussion.
2:00 p.m. An Investigation of the Methods Used in Teaching a General Course in Botany to Chinese Students Prof. W. M. Porterfield (St. John's).
2:30 The Content of Biology Courses in China Prof. Cora D. Reeves (Ginling).
3:00 Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Biology Prof. Nelson S. Chan (Shanghai Baptist).
3:30 Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Chemistry Miss Elizabeth Claiborne (McTyiere).
4:00 Summary and Conclusions on the general topic Prof. March.

Middle School Section
Rev. B. L. Ancell, D.D., Chairman.
Four twenty-minute papers, each followed by 20 minutes of discussion.
2:00 Age and Other Qualifications for Entrance Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson, B.A.
2:40 Fees in Relation to Self Support...Prof. J. R. Norton, B.A.
3:20 Some Problems of Administration. Prof. R. P. Montgomery, B.A.
4:00 An Ideal Sunday Program Rev. D. W. Richardson, B.D.

Kindergarten and Primary Section
Miss Kate B. Hackney, Chairman.
A report from the educational meeting of the Kiangsu Normal Schools and some of the methods that are being tried out in the Demonstration Schools connected with these Normal Schools. Mr. Tsen Hyok-zung.
Keeping Pace Miss S. Catharine Bryan.

Evening

8:15 p.m. Education by Moving Pictures: A Popular Lecture by Mr. S. E. Hening of the Y.M.C.A.

Rev. Darwent Gives Lecture This Evening

"Gibbon, the Man and His History" will be the topic of a lecture to be delivered this evening before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild by the Rev. C. E. Darwent. The meeting will be held in the lecture hall, beginning at 9 o'clock.

Seven Days' Leave

Seven Days' Leave—just real good old fashioned melodrama of the South London type, with love and hate, with tears and laughter, with the war as the subject, with the gallant lover discovering in a couple of refugees two famous Hun spies, and with the loved one swimming out a mile or so to cut a cable and thus send to its doom a Teuton submarine, and happiness to everyone except the two villains at the end. Yes, it was all built on the most conventional Walter Howard lines and although it will not live quite as long as Hamlet, it gave a thoroughly good entertainment to a crowded house and presented the full company in the very best of lights. By the way, melodrama needs a good deal of acting to make it convincing even for a short time and the actors last night deserve every credit for their work.

Mr. H. B. Waring took the lead and further persuaded the Shanghai playgoer that he is a fine actor. His part called for love making, for swashbucklering of the Lewis Waller type, for plenty of sob stuff. He did all his business well and calls for our best notice.

It was good to welcome Charles Howitt back again. He was the fine old Colonel who has all the grand old jingo lines to deliver. Here we are thousands of miles from the homeland and yet we fell for "To Hell with the German" stuff with the greatest gusto. He did well.

Mr. Ronald Riley has not been seen before here. We hope to see him again and as often as he has one of those G. P. Huntley parts we will thoroughly enjoy him. Last night he never opened his mouth without the applause and laughter of the audience filling it. He scored a tremendous hit. He made a great lord and an even greater private.

Miss Gertrude Godart also made a reappearance after some fifteen months' absence and the way she portrayed the part of Lady Mary was altogether delightful. She absolutely convinced us that our women were just "it" and when it came to swimming, or fencing, or riding, or especially love making, they were supreme. I should like to mention every member of the cast in order, because they were all good and they all combined so well together that we simply loved the whole show. Yes, it was very melodramatic, it was full of jingo, it was well staged, it was funny, it was pathetic, and really it was fine. Go and see it if there is a repeat. It will do you lots of good.

Tonight: "The Glad Eye."

DOMINO.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The Shanghai Revolver Club monthly revolver competition for the experts' medal and bar will close Sunday evening. All naval and military officers and men visiting Shanghai are cordially invited to enter in the monthly competitions.

PART OF CUSTOMS FUNDS TO AID FILATURES HERE

Government To Loan Million For Relief Of War-Hit Silk Industry

The Tls. 1,000,000 portion of the Customs surplus to be released here for the relief of silk filatures, as reported in recent despatches, is to be loaned to local silk filature owners for the maintenance and assistance of their trade, according to statements given out by leading silk merchants. It is stated that the arrangements were made by the Peking Government in view of the financial difficulties of some of the filature owners, who have suffered considerably on account of the war.

The money is to be credited to the Bank of China on release and the plan, it is stated, comprises a contract between the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui Silk and Cocoon Guild and the bank, the merchants to negotiate their loans with the former. Advances are to be made by the guild upon presentation of bonds signed by two or more other silk filature owners. Repayment of the loans is to be made through the Customs, the scheme being for each party drawing money from the bank to pay to the Customs House the sum of Tls. 30 in addition to the regular Customs tariff for each bale of silk exported. It is expected that the entire loan will be repaid in three years.

This is the second time since the establishment of the Republic that the government has come to the assistance of the Shanghai merchants, a similar loan of Tls. 600,000 having been advanced in 1914.

Japanese Emperor Sees British Envoy

Sir Conyngham Greene Has Farewell Audience Before Leaving For Home

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 27.—The British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, was received in audience this morning to take farewell of His Imperial Majesty prior to his departure for Europe.

Unclaimed Telegrams

The Eastern Extension Tel. Co.

December:

30—Sengkee, Fongkow; Swatow.
30—Wongchingpo, Chinese Industrious Commercial Society, North Wuchang Road; Shameen.
30—Chantoonghin, c/o Mansiauthong; Batavia.

January:

4—Charton, Bickerton Hotel; Hastings.
6—Hongkong Benkokloh; Singapore.
8—Yihsung Naijdah; Shameen.
9—Tantiantai Universato Utopia; Manila.
13—Yutuatiao, c/o Siuliong; Manila.
14—Yhanngyipee; Hongkong.
15—Bloomfield, c/o Yomoveta; Paris.
16—Chengsonkee; Swatow.
16—Captain Mesney, Jardine Skinner; Karachi.
16—Tecksoon Yanghong; Swatow.
17—Sietsingsong, Chez Doumer Hopital; Saigon.
18—Just, Empress Japan; Mukden.
18—Gow; Hongkong.
22—Narsinghda; Calcutta Sub.
22—Payyuen Bank; Swatow.
23—Shung Hong; Swatow.
23—Chunpo, Burkill Road; Hongkong.
23—Chanchongheng Merk, Mansiewkhong; Batavia.
23—Kooyick; Manila.
25—Paiyuen; Swatow.
25—Debroc; Tientsin.

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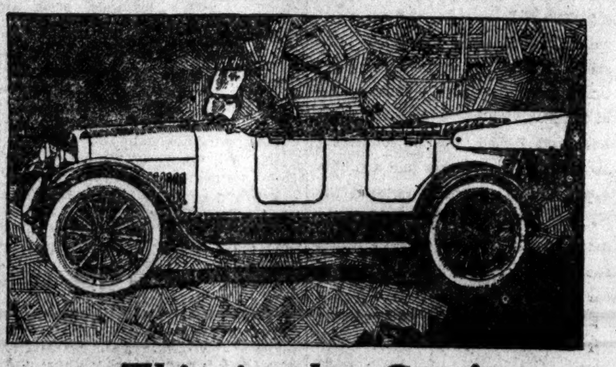
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WEATHER

Overcast, misty weather. Northerly squalls on the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 29, 1918

Little Powers Versus Big

THE small powers entitled to representation at the Peace Conference are showing signs of petulance over the decision of the Big Five that they shall have only five delegates while the Big Five have ten. Let us therefore examine the justice and equity of the matter. From a purely proportional standpoint, taking into consideration the respective populations of the states represented at the Peace Conference, and looking at the matter from the angle of the sacrifices borne in the War, both in point of blood and treasure, it would have been morally defensible for the five Great Powers, had they so chosen, to apportion the delegates on the basis not of two to one in relation to the smaller states, but ten to one. The latter ratio would have been commensurate with the sacrifices entailed on the Great Powers by the War and would have conformed to the standards of justice and equity. That they have not done so, but have instead allowed liberal representation to the smaller states, is evidence of their goodwill and the spirit of fair dealing toward all that is animating them. The smaller states cannot with reason expect the five Great Powers to place themselves in a position to be outvoted by the smaller states. Such a situation would be reducing the position to an absurdity, and therefore, the attitude of the Great Powers toward the smaller states is unquestionably generous.

China, of course, in spite of her gigantic size and population, must enter the Peace Conference as a small state. One fervently wishes that it were otherwise, but the events of the last four years in this country have not raised the international status of China. China had a golden opportunity, when she entered the war on the side of the Allies, to enhance her international prestige, but she allowed it to slip by. China's contribution to the cause of the Allies could have been incalculably greater had her politicians and military leaders directed their activities along different channels, and her position at the Peace Conference today would have been correspondingly more dignified. As it is, the country is still in comparative chaos, and the bulk of the population probably does not know there has been a big war and will not know for years to come. In view of these facts, China cannot expect her status at the Peace Conference to be different from what it is.

In spite, however, of the mode of apportionment of the delegates at the Peace Conference, China, as well as every other small state, may rest perfectly secure in the thought that she will receive justice. The rights of small states will be respected in future because it is in the power of the Big Five to see that they are, and because the Big Five are committed to that policy.

Japan At The Peace Conference

The following editorial appears in the Japan Chronicle:

In view of the fact that the name of Viscount Kato was at one time prominently mentioned as one of Japan's probable delegates at the Peace Conference, it is of considerable interest to have his views concerning the questions that most interest Japan and which should therefore be kept in view by the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The article which he contributed to the Kokumin, will have been perused with close attention both because of the diplomatic record of Viscount Kato and the fact that he is the leader of a party that claims to support democracy in its Japanese form. The first impression after perusal of the article is that in the opinion of Viscount Kato questions like those of President Wilson's fourteen points, of the limitation of armaments, of the League of Nations, of arbitration as a substitute for force, —all these are matters of comparative indifference to the Japanese delegation, for they are scarcely mentioned in his catalogue. Whether this is due to lack of sympathy—it is known that he regards the League of Nations without enthusiasm—or to a desire to concentrate on the questions specially affecting Japan, is not very clear.

Strangely enough, while impressing on the Japanese delegates the necessity of great exertions in the interest of their country, and on the Japanese people the duty of supporting their representatives with enthusiasm, he begins by asserting that the questions affecting Japan are already practically settled, and that whoever represents Japan at the Conference it will be impossible to obtain greater results that those already achieved. This is a very remarkable statement from a diplomat of ability and experience, and one who during the war held for a time the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It is calculated to cause some disquiet among the peoples of the various belligerent and neutral countries, for it suggests that the Conference is merely a formality—a body called together to endorse decisions that have already been reached by those most interested. Perhaps the statement should be regarded as taking the form of a contention rather than a fact. It is difficult to believe that Viscount Kato can really hold that an arrangement made between Japan and China, on a question bearing upon territorial concessions and arising out of the war as a whole, is thus finally decided. Still less is this credible when it is recalled that the arrangement was forced upon China at the point of an ultimatum.

According to Viscount Kato, the question having the most important bearing upon Japan's interests relates to the disposal of Kiaochow. "Anticipating complications likely to arise after the war," he says, "I settled this question after consultation with the Chinese Government during my tenure of office as Foreign Minister." The reference is to the Twenty-one Demands forced on China, of which Japan's apologists tell us that every one is ashamed. Yet here we have the leader of one of the great political parties claiming that the settlement of the question as to the control of "the only German base in the Far East" is one for arrangement between Japan and China only, and one, in fact, that has already been decided. This arrangement, as outlined by Viscount Kato, is that Kiaochow should be restored to China with the trifling exception of the grant to Japan of an exclusive settlement at Tsingtau. Now the Note respecting the arrangement between Japan and China as to Kiaochow, forming part of the arrangement concluded under pressure of the Twenty-One Demands, runs as follows:

When, after the termination of the present war, the leased territory of Kiaochow bay is felt to the free disposal of Japan, the Japanese Government will restore the said leased territory to China under the following conditions:

(1) The whole of Kiaochow Bay to be opened as a commercial port.

(2) A concession under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan to be established at a place to be designated by the Japanese Government.

(3) If the Foreign Powers desire it, an international concession may be established.

(4) As regards the disposal to be made of the buildings and properties of Germany and the conditions and procedure relating thereto, the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government shall arrange the matter by mutual agreement before the restoration.

It will be observed that this agreement is conditional on the leased territory being left to the "free disposal of Japan," which would seem to imply that the Peace Conference will still be permitted to have some say in the matter. Viscount Kato ignores this condition when he declares that the question is already settled by negotiation between Japan and China. He ignores, moreover, the not unessential consideration that the agreement was finally secured not by negotiation but by force, by the presentation of an ultimatum. Indeed, the leader of the Kenseikai seems to attach a peculiar meaning to the word negotiation. He says that as regards the German enterprises in Shantung, including railways and mines, and the German submarine cable to the South Sea Islands, "these ought to fall into Japanese possession, and no Power, it is believed, will raise a dissentient voice against this manner of settlement." This implies that Shantung will be placed in the same position as Manchuria, which is practically under the control of Japan. Now the succession to German rights and privileges in Shantung also formed the subject of agreement between Japan and China as the result of the "negotiations" arising out of the Twenty-One Demands. But whereas the future of Kiaochow was regarded as a matter for arrangement between Japan and China, the succession to German rights and privileges in Shantung was to be the subject of arrangement between Japan and Germany. "The Chinese Government," to quote the treaty, "agrees to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests, and concession which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung." It would almost appear that in the early part of 1915, when this treaty was signed, the Japanese Government believed that Germany would emerge from the war in a position to dictate the settlement of the Shantung question, even if she could no longer expect the return of the leased territory of Kiaochow. The fortune of war now having placed the decision in the hands of the Allies, Viscount Kato merely claims that Japan ought to succeed to the German rights and privileges in the province, and believes that no dissentient voice will be raised among the Powers against such a settlement. It is quite evident that Viscount Kato does not believe in the contention of the Allies that this war was waged not to support aggresson but to destroy it.

It would be of interest to know what is the basis for Viscount Kato's belief that the Powers would not object to Japan's assumption in Shantung of the position formerly held by Germany. No doubt he is fully aware that the Terauchi Ministry sought the consent of the Entente to such an arrangement while the war was still in progress. Soon after the Revolution in Russia a series of documents relating to Japan were published in Petrograd which threw a remarkable light on the desires of Japan with regard to Shantung. The Terauchi Ministry had come into power with the promise to undo the aggressive policy of the Okuma Cabinet towards China and to bring about more amicable relations with that country. Yet we find Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister in the Terauchi Cabinet, taking up an attitude not to be distinguished from that of Viscount Kato as exhibited in the Twenty-One Demands. In the early part of 1917, Mr. Krupensky, the Russian Ambassador at Tokio, called upon the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to urge the desirability of Japan supporting the accession of China to the Allied cause by a declaration of war against Germany. He was received somewhat coldly by Viscount Motono, who, however, said he would welcome a rupture between China and Germany if he were convinced that representations to that effect would be well received at Peking. "On the other hand," said the despatch from the Russian Ambassador, "the Minister pointed out the necessity for him, in view of the attitude of Japanese public opinion on the subject, as well as with a view to safeguard Japan's position at the future Peace Conference, if China should be admitted to it, of securing the support of the Allied Powers to the desires of Japan in respect of Shantung and the Pacific Islands. These desires are for the succession to all the rights and privileges hitherto possessed by Germany in the Shantung province and for the acquisition of the islands to the north of the equator now occupied by Japan. Motono plainly told me that the Japanese Government would like to receive at once the promise of the Imperial [Russian] Government to support the above desires of Japan." That is to say, before consenting to the inclusion of China among the Allies, with a seat at the Peace Conference, Japan desired to have an assurance from the other Powers that questions affecting China would be settled in Japan's favor. The Russian Ambassador could see no objection to this compact. "In order to give a push to the highly important question of a break between China and Germany, I regard it as very desirable that the Japanese should be given the promise they ask." Whether such a promise was given there is no evidence to show, but Viscount Kato's assertion that the Shantung question is already settled seems to give support to the rumor that some sort of promise or assurance was secured. The entry of America into the war, and the breath of idealism which President Wilson brought into the sordid byways of diplomacy as exemplified in the despatch we have quoted above, has done much to change the situation. Happily for Japan's reputation, Viscount Kato was not chosen as peace plenipotentiary. Marquis Saionji, who is now on his way as Japan's principal representative at the great Congress, is a man of a very different temperament. The ideals which he imbibed during his stay in France in the early years of Meiji have not entirely disappeared in the atmosphere of official life. If his hands are free at the Peace Conference, which, we are afraid, is rather improbable, he may be trusted to dissipate the impression sedulously cultivated by Viscount Kato and the statesmen and publicists of his school, that Japan's concern in the war and its settlement was and is confined to the advancement of her own interests.

Protest Against Japanese Distrust Of U.S.

While there is so much in the vernacular papers about the malign activity of Americans in Siberia, it is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to find that part of the Japanese press prepared for foreign consumption taking a different line. It is only fair to state, too, that here and there a Japanese paper maintains a similar attitude to that of the Seoul press, which says:

"It is a truism that man's actions are usually controlled by the desire of promoting his own interests, but there are occasions when he entirely disregards them and shows himself ready to suffer pain and hardship, even death itself, in the cause of his faith and principle, or for the sake of his fellow men. Such acts of heroism and self-sacrifice are appreciated and admired in Japan no less than in any other country, and we believe that our people are no whit inferior to any other people on earth in possessing the sense of altruism and acting according to its dictates when occasion demands. In spite of this it is strange that the Japanese in general seem to be incapable of doing full justice to acts of heroism or self-sacrifice collectively done by a nation. For instance, notwithstanding all the eloquent utterances of President Wilson explaining the motive of America's participation in the great war and all the noble examples shown by the American people in helping their Allies in Europe, there are not a few men in Japan who still doubt their sincerity and persist in attributing baser motives to their altruistic actions. This is particularly noticeable in their interpretation of the American activities in Siberia. As a matter of fact, be it said to our regret, some men of intelligence, who ought to know better, are occasionally found expressing their doubt that, in endeavoring to help the Siberians in their hour of distress, as she is doing, America must have some ulterior motives, such as the control of their railways or the exploitation of their rich natural resources. It seems to us, in interpreting America's actions in Siberia in such a way, these Japanese observers are but giving expression to their own egotistic desires to reap the benefits in that region. It reflects shame on their character and, if they value their reputation at all, they should be careful of expressing such opinions. This advice is equally applicable to a section of our press, which is inclined to criticism of our great neighbor across the Pacific by misinterpreting and misrepresenting most of its actions, though such journals have not too good a reputation to uphold.

"There are no doubt some people among the Americans working in Siberia who are bent on promoting their own interests by taking the rare opportunities now presented there. We shall be surprised if such is not really the case. Nevertheless it is our firm belief that the great majority of the Americans working today in Siberia are there with no other purpose than the relief of the suffering Russians and the amelioration of the unpleasant situation there. We believe that they are there to help the cause of the Allies, to assist in the promotion of the declared American war aim of making the world safe for democracy. We believe that they have gone to Siberia in response to the call of their great President to every American to do his or her bit of duty in making the world better. Otherwise why should those men and women volunteer for service and travel so far to work, enduring all sorts of hardship in a strange land, where even in normal times the comfort of life is sorely lacking? Many of them had good positions and good incomes at home and, if they chose, could have continued to live in ease, even in luxury. They could not, however, sit still when others were offering their services to the cause of justice and humanity, and so went to the field where they are now working to assist in its furtherance.

"We happen to know one of such noble minded people. He is an elderly gentleman from Honolulu, where he has prosperously been engaged in his profession. About the end of Spring last, he came to the Far East partly on business, but chiefly in order to enjoy a holiday trip. It was originally his intention to visit China and the Philippines, after "dong" Japan and Korea. He was staying in Seoul, when he learned of the despatch of an American expedition to Siberia. Thereupon he made up his mind to cut short his trip, so that he might work for the benefit of the expeditionary forces. He offered by wire his service to the American Embassy in Tokio, and his proposal having been accepted, went to Siberia to take part in the Red Cross work. When last we heard from him, he was working at Harbin.

"This gentleman is typical of many American men and women now engaged in the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. work in Siberia. It is also with the same spirit of self-sacrifice that the American troops and railwaymen despatched by their Government to that region are working. It is doing gross injustice to them to attribute any selfish motive to their noble efforts. No doubt, thanks to their presence and the good service rendered by them, America will steadily gain in influence in Siberia, as already seems to be the case. It is to be expected that when normal conditions return to Siberia, American influence will be found predominating all others in that region. None can reasonably complain if such eventualities take place, for it is only natural that good acts should have good recompense. If our people wish to gain the love and confidence among them, they should follow the American example. And what if American influence comes to be in the ascendency in Siberia? For our country it is very much to be preferred to any other. Even supposing that region does come under the political domination of America, we shall have no fear whatever of our safety being menaced from that direction, though we do not think that such contingency will occur. It is, however, presumable that America will come to possess and wield a great economic influence there. We hope she will, for Siberia economically opened by the help of American capital and brains will become a great market for our industrial products."

Correspondence

Government Recognition

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The sixth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association opened this morning with a very interesting address on "Government Recognition of Middle Schools" by Mr. H. S. Redfern. If I did not hear him wrong, Mr. Redfern's chief idea was that in order to do more efficient work in the missionary middle schools the recognition of their schools by the Chinese government would be both urgent and necessary.

So far as I know, this recognition has already been given by our government, though only tacitly. For in my past capacity as dean and professor in many higher institutions we took in graduates from missionary middle schools on an equal footing with those from governmental middle schools, and we often found with sorrow that our own graduates could not do so well as those from the missionary schools.

Perhaps Mr. Redfern and most of the foreign members of the Association are in favor of formal recognition by our government. If that is the case, there is nothing easier. Just send a petition to the Ministry of Education in Peking, and the name of your school, I can guarantee, will be registered there as a private school recognised by the government. But note that your school is missionary just the same, because without financial support directly from the central government, which is unnecessary with the missionary schools and which the government cannot do for the missionary schools, no private institutions can be called governmental.

Now, there is nothing degrading in being a missionary school. On the contrary, we respect and honor the missionary educators who are bringing up numbers of bright young men and young women for us. We often look up to them for new ideas. We visit their well-established middle schools and learn a great deal from them in the way of running and organising the middle schools of our own. For my part, therefore, I would advise the missionaries to do away with their idea of government recognition, to keep up their missionary standard, and to be a model for our schools. Enclosing my card, I am, etc.,

A MISSIONARY WELL-WISHER.

January 28, 1919.

Kaiser's Doom Predicted by Isaiah

"The wisdom of Solomon will be required at the peace table," declared Dr. Josiah Sibley at Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, and then proffered the suggestion that while Italy had fought valiantly, Croatia and Dalmatia on the Adriatic coast, because of their population, should be awarded to the Jugo-Slavs.

He pictured the doom of the Kaiser as prophesied in Isaiah's message to the autocratic king of the Babylonians, 800 B.C., as follows:

"How art thou fallen from heaven, O day star, son of the morning? How art thou cut down to the ground that didst lay low nations? And thou saidst in thy heart, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; and I will sit upon the mount of the congregation in the uttermost parts of the earth. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell. They that see thee shall consider the saying: 'Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms, that made the world as a wilderness, and overthrew the cities thereof; that let not loose his prisoners to their homes?'

"All the kings of the nations sleep in glory; everyone in his own house; but thou art cast forth away from thy sepulchre like an abominable branch clothed with the slain."

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Bringing Up Father — By Geoger McManus

A Working League Of Nations

The United States As A Living Example Of Peoples Brought Together By Common Ideals And Common Dangers

By Samuel J. Graham
Assistant United States Attorney General.

Will you permit me, in connection with the much discussed League of Nations to call attention briefly to some historical facts which I have not seen alluded to, which paved the way to the League of Nations which was formed when the Constitution of the United States was adopted and which indicate that this consummation was finally accomplished through the medium of the preexistent League of Friendship between the thirteen colonies, based upon common wrongs, common ideals of justice and liberty and common hopes? The thirteen original colonies were joined in a League of Friendship based upon wrongs, ideals and hopes, and so conducted the Revolutionary War for three years before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The United States and the Allies have been in a League of Friendship since the United States entered this war, a League of Friendship growing out of common wrongs, and, it is to be hoped, common ideals and common hopes. Their armies have been under one common commander, the blood of their soldiers has been poured out in a common stream, their navies have been one, they have pooled their financial, industrial, and economic resources, and, for all the purposes of this war, at least, have been in substance a League of Nations without formal covenants—a league based upon common wrongs, ideals, and hopes. Now to the facts to which I wish to call attention.

The port of Boston was closed by order of the English Government by what is known as the Boston Port Bill, which closed the port to navigation. There had been also passed by Parliament what is known as the Regulation Act, by which the charter of the Colony of Massachusetts was annulled without any previous notice, and its free government destroyed, and a third act, which provided that any magistrate, soldier, or officer in Massachusetts who should be indicted should be tried in Great Britain, and not in Massachusetts. Notice of these acts was received in America on the 10th of May, 1774, and on the 12th of the same month committees from several towns of Massachusetts held a convention at Faneuil Hall and adopted a circular letter prepared by Samuel Adams, which was sent to all the other Colonies, raciting these wrongs and asking for sympathy and co-operation.

It is interesting to note that at this time there were very strong jealousies among the colonies and among their respective peoples, a lamentable lack of knowledge of and acquaintance with one another. The Virginia planter and the Boston merchants, by either intercourse or acquaintance, had apparently little in common and knew little of each other. This can be readily understood when it is remembered that it took ten days to go from Boston to New York and three weeks to go from Virginia to Massachusettes: a long journey over bad and often dangerous roads. They knew each other only through the medium of report in which the false and true were mixed with local prejudices and limited information. The personal touch was wanting. There were but few newspapers, with limited circulation, and the inventions growing out of the discovery and utilisation of steam and electricity were unknown. There were no railroads, no telegraph lines, and racial and religious prejudices ran high. In fact, the people of the respective colonies generally were badly informed, provincial and with limited intellectual horizons. Their time and attention were taken up in trying to earn a living for themselves and their families in a hostile and wild country, in many cases in despite of savages and wild beasts. It is necessary to get this picture of the situation in order to appreciate what happened, how the sympathy growing out of common wrongs, inherited ideals and hopes of freedom and justice in the hearts and traditions of these people led them, in spite of all these obstacles of jealousies, distance and unacquaintance, to rally to the call of Massachusetts for sympathy and co-operation. The response to this call was immediate and emphatic. Conventions were called in different colonies, and almost with one accord and without previous conference, they in effect declared that the cause of Massachusetts was their cause and that Boston was suffering for that cause. There was sent at once every kind of food and provision, cattle, wheat, fruit, fish, sugar, rice from South Carolina, all as free gifts to this then distance city, with whose people the senders had but little acquaintance and apparently almost nothing in common.

Now, what is the psychology of this "hands across the distance," this free and spontaneous giving of limited substance to a foreign cause and a distant people? It must be remembered that we are nearer to China today than many of these people were to Boston. The answer is what I have indicated in the opening of this communication. These colonies each had treasured ideals and hopes of liberty and justice, and they had suffered common wrongs and injustices from the Mother Country. The former impelled co-operation, and the latter sympathy against the oppression of one of them. It was a fellow-feeling, a friendly sympathy of hearts and minds which then and there laid the foundation for and out of which sprang a League of Friendship which, though unconscious, informal without declared purposes or limited by written covenants, was nevertheless, the sapling from which grew the oak of that League of Friendship, a league of friendship born of common sufferings, ideals and hopes, which afterward developed into a League of Nations with written covenants under the Constitution of the United States. The inception of it, the birth of it, was this rushing together of the hearts and ideals of the peoples of these colonies in response to this call from Massachusetts for sympathy and co-operation.

Advancing a step forward and higher, we see this League of Friendship and of Nations developing along these same lines until it reaches form and utterance in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, but as yet without formal covenants. Shortly after this appeal of Massachusetts, the Sons of Liberty in New York proposed a continental congress, and the House of Burgesses in Virginia requested Massachusetts to name a time and place for the meeting of such a congress. This was promptly done by Massachusetts and the 2nd of September, 1774, called for the meeting of that congress. It met. It was an informal conference without defined powers, composed of a chairman, secretary and some committees, simply a League of Friendship, and yet it undertook and waged a war for freedom and justice for two years before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and three years before its purposes and powers were defined by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. During that time it conducted a war, appointed officers, raised and equipped an army, established relations with foreign Governments in the name of what it called the "United Colonies," and called to the command of its "Continental Army" George Washington, who was to be the living embodiment of this common cause. He commanded the Continental armies one year before the Declaration of Independence and about two years before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. By the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, this league of nations, based upon a league of friendship, took form. For the first time the world saw it in definite lines; in fact, it is probable that most of the people of the colonies saw it themselves for the first time in definite lines.

Here it may be well to say a word about these Articles of Confederation. While they proved imperfect as an instrument for carrying on government and inadequate for the purposes, the ideals and the hopes that these people had at heart, as is shown by the disorder which existed under them after the Revolutionary War, and which caused the adoption of the Constitution, it is, nevertheless, a fact that they served the more important purpose of putting in the shape of formal written covenants the outlines of this league of nations which had developed from this informal league of friendship. In the Articles of Confederation are the following:

Article I. The style of this Confederation shall be "The United States of America."

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, etc.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the several States in this union.

Article VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled shall send any embassy to or receive any embassy from or enter into any conference agreement, alliance, or treaty with any King, Prince, or State, etc.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatsoever between them without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace except such number only as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled shall be deemed requisite, etc.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, etc.

As pointed out in the opening of this communication, the United States and the Allies have been in a league of friendship similar to that of the colonies up to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, since the United States entered this war, and that league is in existence at this moment. It fought this war to a victorious conclusion, it arranged the terms of the armistice that is in operation at the present time, and it is now proceeding to arrange the terms of a world peace. If it can do these things through an informal league born of war and necessity, common wrongs, common ideals and hopes, why should it not be continued in formal shape in a League of Nations, and why should the great opportunity for so doing which has been brought about by this informal league of friendship be lost and wasted? I have yet to hear any satisfactory answer to these questions. The thing has been done once. Why can't it be done again, particularly under much more favorable conditions of propinquity, intelligence, and intercourse?

England profited by the lesson of this league of nations under the Constitution of the United States and has formed the British Empire, which is a league of nations as divergent in race, location, religion, tradition, climatic conditions, and inherited ideals as could possibly be imagined. Under it are the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Canadian, the Australian, the Boer of South Africa, the inhabitants of India, etc., yet see how it has stood the test in this war in the splendid way in which all of these people have rallied to the support of the empire!

France today, with her colonies, is a league of nations, and under her banners in this war fought 680,000 colonials from China, Siam, Morocco, Algiers, and other parts of Africa.

These leagues of nations are built up on the principle of equality of economic opportunity, as is the United States of America. Its permanence and safety in each case can only be assured by the freedom of the seas. Again it is asked, why cannot a league of nations based upon equality of economic opportunity, with the freedom of the seas guaranteed, be made a reality?

The Barley Cure For Japan

Ways and means of solving the rice problem continue to engage the attention of the public in Japan, says an Exchange. There are advocates of potato days and bread days, others who advise riceless days without suggesting a substitute, merely echoing the meatless and breadless slogans of a hungry world at war with itself. All this, however, is academic counsel. The substitution of potato for Japanese rice and the institution of riceless days are the sort of abstentions that everybody thinks would be good for others. The question would, of course, be different if the country were really faced by imminent danger of starvation. But it is not. Wealthy farmers, whose interests are largely represented by the present Government, are still suspected by some people of hoarding for profit. The profiteers, however, cannot be relied upon for solving a national problem, so it is generally recognised that something else must be done, something sensible and practicable. A new movement started in Tokio comes nearer this category than anything so far advocated. It is a proposal for a compulsory mixing of rice with barley. Until the measures of the Government to check the advance in the price of rice enabled agriculturists to become profiteers the average farmer consumed this mixture as a daily diet, and this was also the case with the poorer classes until the war boom brought into their pockets more money than they ever made before. The war boom is now on the wane, and it would help to eke out the rice if they returned to their old practice. If the national diet were a mixture of rice and barley, immense benefit would be gained, for it seldom happens that both crops turn out badly. This is the view taken by the Barley Diet Society established by some enthusiastic economists at Fukagawa, Tokio. They propose that the whole population should be made to consume not less than 10 percent of barley with their rice and that any one found not observing this rule should be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding Y.100. It is said that that percentage of barley not only does not impair the taste of rice, but improves it. The Society is now taking steps to address a memorial to the Government and both Houses of the Diet urging the adoption of its proposal.

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REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN LISBON CONFIRMED

New Cabinet Will Be Formed Consisting Exclusively Of Anti-Monarchists

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Despatches received from Portugal confirm the news of the Republican victory in Lisbon and the stationary situation in the provinces.

A message from Lisbon to l'Information states that the Government has tendered its resignation in order to proceed with the formation of a cabinet to be composed exclusively of Republicans.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, January 25.—At noon the Republican troops attacked the rebels with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses and capturing two batteries and numerous prisoners. During the afternoon a Republican aeroplane flew over the city dropping patriotic leaflets, exciting the enthusiasm of the populace. The President of the Republic motored through the streets and was acclaimed. Incendiary fires in the suburbs were quickly extinguished. The telegraphs with Oporto, Braga, Viana and Vizen are interrupted.

Paris, January 26.—A message from Lisbon states that Ornelas, the leader of the Royalist Party in Portugal, has been killed at Monsanto.

Vigo, January 25.—Ex-King Manuel is reported to have entered Portugal at six o'clock this morning, crossing the river Minho at Caminha.

London, January 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that the ex-King Manuel is still in London and does not intend to go to Portugal at present.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.)

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The total amount remitted to London has now reached £28,369.10.7 and I confidently appeal to all those who have supported our fund in the past to make a final effort in order that we may bring our total up to £30,000.

W. M. Reeves,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Shanghai, February 2, 1919.

Allied Conference Deals With Signals

Information Obtained During War Is Exchanged, Especially On Wireless Matters

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—An Inter-Allied Wireless Telegraph and Signal Corps Conference was convened here today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States, Britain, France and Italy were represented. Today's session was a preliminary one. The conference will probably continue for a week or ten days. Vital discussion of communications and signals problems will take place. The conference intends to co-operate and make available information gained during the war. The American delegates are W. H. G. Bullard and Captain D. W. Todd.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

U.S. Army In France Opens Sales Office

Has Enormous Amount Of Left-Over Supplies To Be Disposed Of

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 23.—The United States army has opened a sales department with Brigadier General C. R. Krauthoff in charge, at the Elysee Hotel, Paris. Extensive plans have been arranged to draw back some cash for left-over equipment as our various divisions take their departure for home. We will have 200,000 horses and over 5,000 small wooden barrack buildings to sell. French farmers will have the first opportunity to repurchase our horses for their agricultural needs, and the barrack buildings will be sent into devastated regions in Northern France for temporary homes for houseless inhabitants. Army trucks, when they have served their usefulness, will be repaired and knocked down to the highest bidder, as also will be used automobiles. Any quantity of steel and iron material, some in buildings, will be sold off. Several European railroads are figuring upon left over rails, freight cars, locomotives and machine-shop equipment. Your correspondent has seen estimates of what is expected from these sales and it represents a tidy sum.

LONDON SHIPYARD MEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Railway Men Also Threaten To Quit; Labor Situation Better In Some Places

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—The employes of the shipbuilding trades in the port of London have decided to strike on the 27th for an all-round increase of fifteen shillings a week. 12,000 men are concerned.

At a conference held in London the National Union of railway men resolved to support the strike movement if necessary in order to obtain meal-time being included and paid for in an eight-hour working day. Furthermore they decided to support the demand for a six-hour day.

The strike in the Notts and Derbyshire coalfield has ended in the employers withdrawing the notices of men who were dismissed to make room for returned soldiers.

The strike situation on the Clyde is easier. It is expected that many workers in the shipyards will come out on Monday for a 40 hour week but the stoppage probably will be nothing like the scale anticipated by the promoters of the strike, while the refusal of the London headquarters of the Municipal Employes Association to allow strike pay is expected to prevent the Glasgow municipal employes joining the strike.

CANTON STILL PROTESTS CUSTOMS FUND RELEASE

Tsen Chun-hsuan Says It Amounts To Support Of North By Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 28.—General Tsen Chun-hsuan still opposes the release of the Customs surplus. While admitting that the Northern Government is very short of funds, he says that Canton is in the same predicament and contends that the handing over of the Customs surplus to the Northern Government amounts to the Allies' supporting the Northern Government, which will make the North more strongly opposed to the South and militate against internal peace.

According to the Chinese press, Chu Chi-chien reports that the South is appointing military representatives to the Peace Conference and asks the Central Government whether it is advisable to do the same, to which President Hsu Shih-chang returns a firm negative.

Lloyd George Gives Support To League

(Continued from Page 1)

should have two representatives on each of the League of Nations and Labor Committees and one each on the Ports and Rivers, Reparation and Punishment Committees.

The Brazilian delegate claimed one delegate on the League of Nations Committee.

Sir Robert Borden, for Canada, pointed out, as a representative to one of the smaller nations, that though the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the Great Powers, he felt that the matter had not been placed before the Conference in the most appropriate way and that it should have been submitted in open conference.

M. Trumbitch, the Servian representative, claimed equal representation with Belgium on the various committees.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, asked for the representation of Greece on the Reparation and Punishment Committees.

M. Garcia, for Portugal, claimed representation on the Reparation Committee on the ground that Portugal has suffered heavily in the war.

For Czecho-Slovakia, M. Benes asked for representation on all the committees.

M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier, asked for representation on the League of Nations and Ports and Waterways Committees, with special reference to the Danube.

The Siamese delegation said that the countries interested in special questions were entitled to attend the sittings of the committees dealing with those questions.

China Puts In A Word

The Chinese delegation claimed one representative on each of the League of Nations and Labor Committees, dwelling on the numerous Chinese laborers abroad, mentioning that the British army in France had employed 150,000 Chinese.

In reply M. Clemenceau pointed out that the Great Powers had 12,000,000 men in the field and their dead could be counted by millions; therefore they might well decide the future of the world on their own initiative but, inspired with the idea of a League of Nations, they preferred to invite the small powers to co-operate in the work of peace. He begged the conference not to appoint innumerable committees, saying that his long career in Parliament had taught him that the more committees the less chance of success. He begged the delegates not to waste time on questions of procedure when millions of men are waiting to be demobilised. They did not desire to be unjust to anyone but wished to devise a procedure leading to rapid results.

After a heated discussion between M. Hymans and M. Clemenceau the latter asked the small countries to meet on Monday afternoon to select their members of the committees. This was not opposed and the sitting adjourned.

GREAT POWERS MEET

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The representatives of the Great Powers held a meeting on Monday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon talked to the meeting on the question of sending Allied missions to Poland.

According to the newspapers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that the Government had decided to appoint M. Moulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, as its civilian delegate and General Meissel as its military delegate.

CLEMENCEAU DOMINATES

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 25.—M. Clemenceau absolutely dominated today's session. The situation looked squally for a time. The Belgian Delegation protested against all new representation, declaring that it favored "cut-and-dried" methods, and asked that Belgium be given two representatives on the League of Nations Committee.

The delegations of Greece, Servia, Portugal and Brazil also wanted to protest. The Brazilian delegation declared that it did not want a cut-and-dried program, for the Conference should be master of its own decision. The Rumanian delegation asked for representation on the Waterways Committee. M. Clemenceau defended the action of the conference. He pointed out that the five big Powers could easily have settled the matter entirely and amply and carried out all national (affairs) in order to get a plan which the world could accept. No right would be sacrificed. Belgium finally withdrew her protest, and the conference went into recess until Monday at three p.m.

Call Meeting To Discuss Territorial Problems

Paris, January 26.—An official communique states that a committee of the Peace Conference meets on Monday morning to continue the examination of territorial problems, including the question of the German colonies in Africa.

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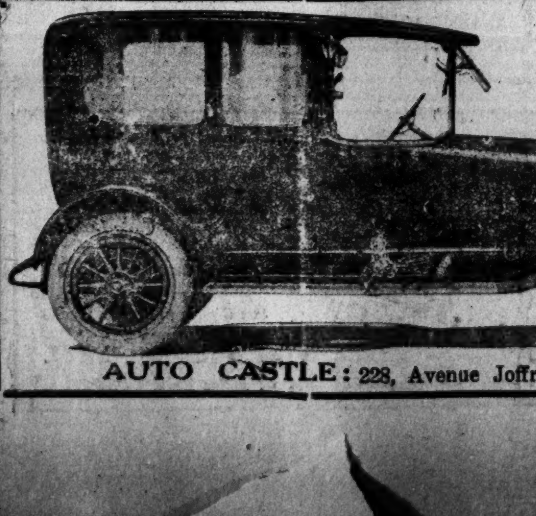
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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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Replies must be called for

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS "OUR DAY" LOTTERY

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CONDITIONS OF LOTTERY.

Tickets Singapore $10 Each= Shanghai Mex. $6.75 Each.

The amount of the lottery will be Two Million dollars ($2,000,000) or such lesser amount as may be subscribed.

30 per cent. of the total amount subscribed will be given in cash to the British Red Cross Fund.

The Balance after deducting all expenses will be distributed in prizes in Straits Settlements Government 5½ per cent. War Loan Bonds as follows:

1st Prize to receive.....	30%
2nd Prize to receive.....	20%
3rd Prize to receive.....	10%
A 100 Prizes to divide.....	25%
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203 Prizes	100%

A limited number of tickets are obtainable from Mr. A. W. OLSEN, c/o Shanghai Race Club.

Applications must be accompanied by cash, c/orders or Cheques.

The sale of tickets in Shanghai will close at 5 p.m., on Friday, 14th February, 1919, or earlier.

The Drawing will take place on Friday, March 21st, 1919, at such time and place as will be advertised later.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw any other prize in the lottery.

Prizes must be claimed within six months of the date of the drawing of the lottery. After this date tickets will be cancelled and the value given to the Red Cross Fund.

In the event of any dispute arising the decision of the Lottery Committee will be final.

Lottery Committee:
G. U. FARRANT. A. W. VICK.
W. J. MAYSON,
Secretary,
Singapore.

20991

WARNING

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have made payment of the following bank orders and check on the 24th day of 12th moon, through the hands of Mr. Nee An Yung (倪安榮) to the Dzung Mur Woo (鄭茂和) Flour Mill, in exchange of certain delivery orders for 5,000 bales of "Air Ship" flour. We were informed when we called yesterday for the purpose of taking delivery of the cargo, that the manager of the said flour mill had absconded.

Bank-orders:—No. 25248 for Tls. 2,002.50 of Sing Yuen Bank (信元莊); No. 20888 for Tls. 2,000.00 of Keng Yu Bank (廣裕莊); No. 7453 for Tls. 101.25 of Zai Cheong Bank (瑞昶莊) (paid by T. Yuasa); No. 7360 for Tls. 702.00 of Chin Chong Bank (愼昌莊) (paid by T. Yuasa); No. 15182 for Tls. 1,768.50 of Heng Tung Bank (衡通莊); and Check No. 47 for Tls. 150.75 issued by the undersigned on Sing Yuen Bank (信元莊), all due on the 28th day of 12th moon, the 29th day of January, 1919.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the aforesaid orders and check, as they have been declared null and void and payment stopped at the banks concerned.

This notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

HONG ZIANG & CO.
鴻祥號
Shanghai, January 27, 1919.

20992

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

20874

The International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE $3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price $1.00 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shas at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 906.

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, the 1st February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th January, 1919.

20998

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 10th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
R. R. HYND,
Sub.-Manager.

Shanghai, 29th January, 1919.

20997

S/S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at The Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Friday, January 31st, at 2.30 p.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

20981

BORDEAUX BURGUNDIES

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux Red Ring Burgundies

BEAUJOLAIS
MACON
BEAUNE
POMMARD
VOLNAY
CHAMBERTIN
SPARKLING RED

Ideal Dinner Wines

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

20989

American Men's and Children's
SHOES FOR SALE.
Room 129 Kalee Hotel
Hours 1 to 2 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m.

20985

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

From January 30th our Offices, Godowns, and Electrical Showroom will be at Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

20987

Union Church Literary and Social Guild

Wednesday, January 29th, at 9 p.m.

LECTURE

"Gibbon, the Man and His History"

by Rev. C. E. DARWENT, M.A.

20990

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Lunar New Year Day.

The train service on Saturday, February 1st, 1919, Lunar New Year Day, will be suspended, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

"Up" Through Fast, leaving Shanghai North at 9.10 a.m.

"Down" Through Fast, leaving Nanking at 7.20 a.m.

"Up" and "Down" Night Express Trains, leaving Shnnghai North and Nanking respectively at 11.00 p.m.

First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa, available from Wednesday, January 29th, until Monday, February 10th, inclusive.

First, Second and Third Class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from the above mentioned stations to the following stations on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway:—

Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow, and vice versa.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

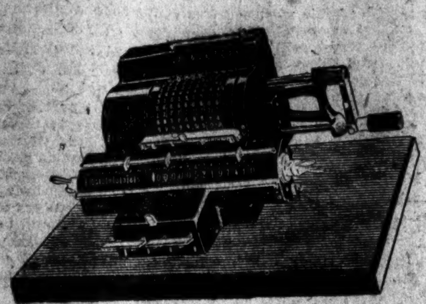
Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2¾" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

MARCHANT



CALCULATING MACHINES

SAVE ALL FIGURING TROUBLES

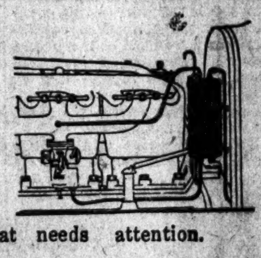
Phone us for demonstration

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

'PHONE CENTRAL 4[illegible] — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: "MACKBA[illegible]K"

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

OIL MACHINES

FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Greenwood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separators, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accumulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses, elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL

海豐麵粉廠駐滬帳房

U39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

20990

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, very centrally situated, comfortable and well-furnished apartments of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen, and servants' quarters, from March. Rent $175 per month. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

20969

TO LET, two large rooms (first floor), 87 Range Road (near the North Szechuen Road).

20964 J.30.

TO LET, furnished flat of two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, also small attic room, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

[illegible] J.29.

HOUSES WANTED

TWO BACHELORS want to rent a furnished house or flat in French concession, Western district, or International settlement, from beginning of February for a period of three to four months. Own cooking, modern bathrooms. Please apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

20994 J.31.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, bachelor to share comfortable and well-furnished flat, centrally located. Every modern convenience, including geyser. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

20983 J.29.

WANTED, by single man, furnished room with morning tea, in Central District, but not in private family. Reply, stating rate, to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, a young lady to take charge of a skating rink. Must be experienced in skating. Apply personally to No. 107 Hankow Road, between 10-12 a.m. and 3-5 p.m.

20996 J.31.

WANTED, a Christian lady to take temporary charge of a small Mission Girls' School in Shanghai. Knowledge of Chinese desirable. For further particulars, please apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

20982 J.30.

WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist. Apply, stating nationality, experience and salary expected, to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

20940 J.30.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISH business man (resident in Manchester) is open to represent China house dealing in Sundries and Fancy Goods. In direct touch with market formerly monopolised by German manufacturers. Unquestionable credentials and connections. Address, in first instance, Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

20976 J.30

CHINESE New Year orders for Freeman's game and pork pies, English and American country sausages, must be placed by Wednesday evening. Direct. No. 2 Route Say Zoong.

20977 J.29.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, small furnished house for eight months, from March. Apply 33 Sinza Terrace. Telephone West 1491.

20995 J.30.

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

20927

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

20860

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns on Kiangse and Canton Roads. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Tel. No. East 24.

20936

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a nearly new L. C. Smith No. 5 typewriter. In excellent condition, and but little used. A bargain for cash. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

21001 F.1.

FOR SALE, 500 sporting gun cartridges, 16-bore. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

21000 J.29

CORRUGATED Iron Motor Shed for sale, size 20'×12'×9', gable roof, built in sections, with woodwork framing, easily removed; two large framed doors, bolt and Yale lock, window, etc. Condition as new; cost Tls. 250, price Tls. 150. Apply F. J. Norbury, 1 The Bund.

20988 J.30.

FOR SALE, a few hand and treadle sewing machines, prices exceptionally moderate. Repair orders promptly executed. Please apply to Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y. 13a, North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 1640.

20938 J.29.

Financial And Commercial News

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-French Lands 6% Debs. 1911 @ Tls. 83.00
Langkats Tls. 22.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 23.00 March C. N. I.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.65
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.60 March
Sua Manggis Tls. 4.00

Unofficial

F.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 70.00
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1909 @ Tls. 83.00
Dominions Tls. 6.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25 March
Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 Mar.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week, ending Jan. 26, was 251 tons.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 28, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $5.52
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 119=Tls. 84.03
@ 72.5=Mex. $115.90
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 257
Copper Cash .... per tael 1815
Native Interest .... Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .... 48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .... Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/0
London	Demand	5/0¼
India	T.T.	333¼
Paris	T.T.	650
Paris	Demand	653
New York	T.T.	119
New York	Demand	119½
Hongkong	T.T.	64½
Japan	T.T.	43½
Batavia	T.T.	282½
Singapore	T.T.	46⅞

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/2½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/2½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/3
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/3½
Paris	4 m/s.	681
New York	o/d Docy.	120½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	124½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,300 .... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .... =Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 3.52	@ 5/1½		£1
1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
1	@ 664	Francs	7.40
0.74	@ 121½	Gold	$1
1	@ 42½	Yen	2.61
1	@ 15	Rupees	4.26
1	@ —	Roubles	—

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza): Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 63.00
4 percent 1917 .... 74.55
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 .... 74.25
5 percent 92.10

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 8 and 9.—Following were the prices realised at our auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	76/72
Smoked Good Ribbed	73/61½
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	57/52½
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	58
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
Cupwashing	52½/40
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	77½/75
Good Pale Thin	74½/65
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	60
Fine Brown	67/58
Good Brown	59/45
Good Dark	45/37
Barky	39/25½
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	39/25½
Loose	34/17

London quotations: Fine Pale Crepe, 2/2½.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2/2.

Catalogued for sale, 3,624,569 lbs. (about 1,618 tons).

Sold, 1,312,789 lbs. (about 586 tons).

Since our last report prices have kept fairly steady, and our auctions started yesterday morning with a moderate demand at last week's prices. As the sale progressed, however, the demand fell away somewhat and the opening prices could not be maintained.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning from 76 to 75 cents, two lots fetching 77 and 76½ cents respectively. In the afternoon 75½ to 73½ cents were the ruling prices, and the average for the day may be given as 74½ cents.

Fine Pale Crepe sold throughout between 77½ and 75 cents, average being about 76 cents. Many lots, however, were withdrawn on account of high limits.

The top-prices mark a decline of 2 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet whereas there is no change as regards Fine Pale Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were about 2-3 cents cheaper on the week.

A few lots of Plain Smoked and Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at reduced prices.

There was a fair demand for Fine and Good Brown Crepes and last week's prices were well maintained. Good Dark Crepe was slightly easier, while Barky Crepe on an average show no change.

The sale was continued this morning with only a few buyers operating. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 74½-75 cents, and Fine Pale Crepe up to 75-76 cents. Towards the close, in the afternoon, there was hardly any competition and large quantities had to be bought in for want of offers. The tendency is easy.

Meyer and Measor.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 18.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. steady.

Previous quotations, London, Jan. 17:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. quiet.

London, January 16:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. steady. Fair trade demand.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 18.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 0¾d. sellers.
April to June, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull.

Previous quotation, London, Jan. 17:
Spot, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, weak.

GREEKS APPEAL TO WILSON

Their Freedom Everywhere Urged Upon Peace Conference

Philadelphia, December 21.—President Wilson and the Allied leaders have been appealed to by representatives of 400,000 Greeks in this country to insist at the peace conference upon the freedom of the Greeks everywhere. The action was taken by 1,500 delegates, representing all sections of this country, who attended a meeting in this city of the Greek orthodox community.

In a cable message sent to President Wilson at Paris, he is asked to give his support to the Greek demands "that no Turkish Government be allowed in the future to rule the Greek or any other subject races in the Ottoman Empire; that all Greek territories be redeemed from the Bulgarian yoke; that no Greek territory be included in the contemplated Albanian States, as the Greeks and other Christians, and many Mussulmen with Greek national consciousness south of the River Yenouses, under no circumstances would accept such an arrangement; that complete restoration, reparation, and rehabilitation be provided for all Greeks deported by Turkish, Bulgarian, and other Governments; that districts normally Greek in population be united with their mother country."

The message was signed by John P. Farmakis, President of the Greek Orthodox Community, and representatives of unredeemed Greek territories of Asia Minor, Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, and Dodecanissa. Copies were cabled to Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Prime Minister Venizelos, and Premier Orlando of Italy.

The British Effort (Continued)

(British Official)

To a neutral observer passing through England, the magnitude of that country's war exertions—and particularly during the last momentous six months of the struggle—is, to say the least, staggering to the imagination. It is scarcely necessary, after four long years, to refer at length to the gigantic proportions of the British effort by sea—though without it no English or American troops could be in France and Belgium today, nor could the Overseas forces of the Empire have found their way to Europe in the way they did. It may be well, however, to mention that the building, manning and equipment of Britain's navy and mercantile marine engages the services of upwards of 1,250,000 men. It is also worth while recalling the noble terms in which the American people expressed their appreciation of the Royal Navy's work, by a resolution appropriately read in all public places in the United States on Nelson Day, October 21, 1918:

"Be it resolved that we, the people of the United States of America, having heard from the lips of the four-minute men of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government the glorious record of the deeds of the British navy during the great war, do hereby empower the said four-minute men to convey to Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, the welcome and honored guest of our nation, and through him, we trust, to the officers and men of the British navy and to all the people of the British Empire, the heartfelt expression of our keen appreciation, lasting gratitude, and high esteem."

It has to be remembered that when war broke out the male population of the British Isles between the ages of 18 and 43 was 8,360,000. Inclusive of the strength on mobilisation, over 6¼ million men have in four years joined the armed forces of Great Britain *alone*. About 2¼ millions, aged 18 to 43, are employed on the vital services of coal production, munitions, ship building, railway and transport work, etc. Including those of military age, not less than a million are mining coal for England and the Allied countries.

To France alone, for instance, the export of coal is represented by the labors of 120,000 miners. Another million are engaged on munition work for England and her Allies *plus* additional large numbers who are making tools for them. Yet another million are building and repairing ships, not to speak of the manifold activities of the 120,000 men of the mercantile marine. There are also great numbers of workers belonging to the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Associations.

And what of the country's women? At least *six millions* of the weaker sex of Britain are now working for the Cause, of whom quite 1½ millions may be said to have replaced men, on the latter being called to the colors. Another quarter of a million or more are in uniform on service of various descriptions, doing work for the army, navy, air force, nursing, etc.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the fine work of the British Ministry of National Service. Reconstructed little more than a twelvemonth ago, this wonderful department is now a very perfect instrument. It has been said of the Ministry that it organiation is *so* perfect that at a moment's notice it can put its hand on the medical history of every man who is, or could be, made available for active service. To cite but one department of the public life in relation to its possibilities for producing man-power, a number of men equal to six divisions has been taken from the Civil Service alone!

Say that this remarkable country has given to the war nearly *ten millions* of men, or almost a quarter of her total population, and we get some small idea of the effort made. Of this ten millions, it is estimated that one-fifth has been lost from *all* causes of war, including deaths, accidents, sickness. "Of the remainder, the Ministry of National Service can give a precise account with the exception of one percent, this one percent representing drafts at sea, men changing over, and men for the moment lost sight of. . . . And if we were to make inquiries in those trades which are rendering great service to our Allies, as well as to ourselves, such as timbering and boot-making, we should find many thousands of men who figure among the 2,000,000 civilian and military casualties which the Ministry of National Service describes as wastage from the original force of 10,000,000 men."

Serving in France alone in the month of March this year were not less than 6,500 of the British Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, out of a total of perhaps 20,000 enrolled. But thousands upon thousands of British women who have been the means of releasing men to go to fight, are doing work as motor-drivers, railway porters, policewomen, post-women, lift-attendants, women-bakers, farm laborers, and dozens of other occupations. In fact, well over a million women are "doing their bit" for England and her Allies. It is true that we have to put first their fine work as munitioneers, but "there are others." These include, as we have indicated, the Women's Royal Air Force, the Women's Royal Naval Service, and the particularly unselfish labors of the Red Cross nurses and orderlies. Possibly some of these devoted women work all the more strenuously as they reflect that no less than *four thousand, five hundred* persons of both sexes and all ages—including numbers of little children—have been murdered in German air-raids on the British Isles.

Again thanks to the Ministry of National Service, it was found practicable to provide proper materials and resources, horses and machinery, for tilling the land destined to supply the needs of the English homeland and her fighting friends. To this end, and with so much woman-labor available, it was found possible to till over a million acres more in 1917 than in the preceding twelvemonth, and to increase this area in 1918 by an additional 1,200,000 acres! Thus were the twin devils of U-boat blockade and implied starvation successfully exorcised, and the "Old" Country was able, not for the first time in her chequered annals, to thank God for her women and her workmen.

We spoke earlier of transport work, but a few figures are essential. During 1917 alone, British ships were able to carry across the seas to their various destinations (including, of course, the transport of United States' men and material) *seven million* men, half a million animals, 200,000 vehicles, and nearly *ten million tons* of stores of all descriptions. The last few months have also witnessed an extraordinary speeding-up in the means essential to counteract and foil the attempts to destroy the mercantile marine. With the loyal aid of her millions of skilled workers in her shipyards and elsewhere, Britain actually created a vast "auxiliary patrol" service to maintain and keep the freedom of the seas intact—a service that had been practically non-existent at the start of the war.

In round figures, six months ago she had at her command some 3,500 vessels of all kinds detailed from the various phases of this onerous duty, as compared with *twenty* vessels in 1914. To carry the comparison further, a British mercantile tonnage of seventeen millions gross had sufficed for her requirements in peace-time. Then came the acquisition by Government of hundreds of merchant vessels required for war purposes, coupled with, after the "intensive" U-boat warfare, the sinkings of many ships. With the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes (May, 1917) and Lord Pirrie (1918) as Controllers of the Navy and of Mercantile Shipbuilding respectively, came immediate and far-reaching results.

By June 30, 1918, three months' shipbuilding output showed an increase of *seventy-eight* percent over the same three months of 1917. And during the whole of the latter year, 1,163,000 tons were completed in British yards, as against but 542,000 tons in 1916.

In the words of a recent commentator: "This submission of the British people to a paramount control by the State, represents one of their greatest victories—the victory over themselves. It should hearten our Allies, who have made enormous sacrifices in this long and bitter contest with the Powers of Darkness, to know that the nation which has preserved for them the freedom of the seas has also made, not a partial or half-hearted sacrifice of its powers, but a sacrifice which is unequivocal and absolute. We have given our *all*." This great truth has only been gradually recognised by the world, but it is being recognised now. Old shibboleths have given place to new and grand ideals, of which Great Britain is unquestionably *the* exemplar. Better than all, final and consummate victory is by way of crowning the sacrifices so unostentatiously, withal so freely and gladly, made, the losses and privations so gloriously endured.

GOOD YEAR AKRON TIRES
FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	800	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2230	1950	1020
1925	635	..	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	650	..	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2340	524	arr.	Mukden	dep	230	..	1040

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Local	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles		Station			Mail 4. B. s.	Local
5.									6.
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	600	1547
1133	124	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	2137	926
1801	752	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	1748	640
7.	:	—	220		:		—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	1726	1812
1039	1051	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1637	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	846	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420		:		—	:	10.
630	1855	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—	528	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	2013	928
1848	603	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1830	728

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Fast 6.			Miles		Station				Fast 5.
720		..	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	..		1626
1420		..	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	..		910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLF

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH........dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 23	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2[illegible]	2.10
CHANGCHOW ....dep	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5 06
NANKING ....arr.	11.19	14.15	*18.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	..	..	18.30	T.P.R. 2nd 3rd class	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....arr.	..	..	6 00		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	..	..	10.20	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
PEKING ....dep.	..	..	16 45	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....dep.	..	..	21.45	T.P.R. 2nd 3rd class	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14 20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1 00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ....dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.2[illegible]	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.28	14.[illegible]	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	[illegible].15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2[illegible]	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.33	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.12	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtsz	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Longkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Iloilo		

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwanchendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor nor at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

行銀孚中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street; New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo; San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HNTAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital-Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		*Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd: London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital	Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager

26 The Bund.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

*Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 28, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	16-20
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	"	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Launch Services

Friday, January 31, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Saturday, February 1, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 27.—Overcast weather clearing up in the evening at Shanghai. Snowfall in the Yangtsze Valley. The barometers have moderately risen in China. Fresh to strong Northerly breezes on the coast.

Morning of the 28.—Overcast, misty, cold weather. Hoar frost during the night. Moderate Northerly breezes. Sky clearing off after 9 a.m.

Tuesday, January 28, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches	30.43	30.40
Variation for 24 hrs.	–0.03	–0.09
Variation for 12 hrs.	–0.02	–0.10
Wind—Direction	NNE	NE
Wind—Miles per hour	4.3	7.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	32°9	[illegible]
Humidity %	92	70
Nebulosity 0-10	10	7
Rinfall inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$645 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. [illegible]
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	$405
Union of Canton	Tls. 122½ B.
Yangtsze	$850
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$210 B.
	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$156
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	132/6
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¾ B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2¼
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$157
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 130 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 127½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$99 B.
Green Island	$8.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ C.N.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [1 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.65
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85
Senawang	Tls. 8.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	
	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. [illegible] B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$[illegible]
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. [illegible]
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. ... Jan. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 31

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ... Jan. 31
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. ... Feb. 3

For Europe, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos ... Jan. 31
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera ... Feb. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per s.s. Grayson ...
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ... Feb. 7

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. —	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. —	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. —	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb. 28	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 30	—	London, etc.	[illegible]	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. —	—	Marseilles	[illegible] Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb. 2	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 4	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. —	—	London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	9.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	D.L.	Amoy, S'tow & H'kong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 30	9.00*	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 31	D.L.	W.h.w, C'foo, C'tao & T.	Fengtien	Chi.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	—	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	—	Japan	Akita Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 28	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	—	London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 28	—	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 28	—	Chinwangtao	Hydra	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 28	9.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain Wm. McIlwan, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, January 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, January 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, February 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Captain John Glue, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, February 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, CHINWANGTAO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 31**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubake, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, February 9**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Sunday, February 2.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturady, Feb. 22**, at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **end of Feb.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ......16,000 tons; "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

			arr.	leave
*BORNEO MARU	(10,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
*CELEBES MARU	(12,000 tons)	Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
*ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
*LUZON MARU ......(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

			arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU	(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU	(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsubake,	Feb. 7	Feb. 9

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Feb. 4	Feb. 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 1st

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Monteagle*	Feb. 18
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Asia	May 10
Monteagle	June 14	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Russia	June 21	Empress of Russia	June 7

†Monteagle calls at Moji
*Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	February 3
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th
*S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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N.-Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 15
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 1
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuga,	Jan. 31
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 14

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itouno,	Feb. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 12

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Feb. 3
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Norway Asks Nobel Prize For Wilson

Stockholm, December 5.—The entire Norwegian press agrees that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1918 should be awarded to President Wilson.

The Nobel Prize Committee is now in session with a view to determining upon the recipients of this year's prizes.

COL. E. S. HAYES LOSES LEFT ARM IN FRANCE

Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Hayes, who was a First Lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry, from 1915 to 1917 and well known in Tientsin during his stay there, while with Company K, has been heard from through the Army and Navy Journal.

Mrs. Edward Seery Hayes, who is residing in Los Gatos, Cal., during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, in France, received the sad news that Colonel Hayes had the lower half of his left arm shot off. The following abstract from a letter received from a fellow officer tells the story: "We were in a place on October 19, where the ground and the weather made the securing of information very difficult, yet necessary, if his beloved doughboys were not to be called upon to suffer even more than the high minimum. As was his habit in such cases, he went to the front himself and while working his way along the line under heavy bombardment he was hit in the left forearm by a fragment of a heavy shell."

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	
Tascalusa	Jan. 1
Nanking	Jan. 17
Venezuela	Jan. 18
Sequdya	Jan. 24
For Seattle	
Kashima Maru	Jan. 4
For Tacoma	
Arabia Maru	Jan. 16
Javary	Jan. 16
Justin	Jan. 23
For Vancouver	
Monteagle	Dec. 29
Bessie Dollar	Jan. 13
Empress of Japan	Jan. 18
For London, etc.	
Altai Maru	Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
Toyama Maru	Jan. 8
For Liverpool	
Polyphemus	Jan. 4
Tamba Maru	Jan. 20
For Marseilles:	
Genzan Maru	Dec. 28
Adrien Badin	Jan. 4
Katia	Jan. 14
Sphinx	Jan. 25
For Copenhagen	
Australien	Dec. 25
For Odessa	
Shilka	Jan. 18
For Europe	
Seifuku Maru	Jan. 2
Tofuku Maru	Jan. 21
For Bombay	
Dilwara	Jan. 7

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Chungking	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Santo M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Santo M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Japan Ports	Santo M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via Canada	Katori M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Hongkong	Sunning	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, January 31.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	*Porthos	..	18.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, February 1.							
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Porthos	E8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Monday, February 3.							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Siberia Maru	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and E'pe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Friday, February 5.							
Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, & U. K'dom, via Suez	Dunera	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

* Ordinary and registered mails will be closed at the French Post Office at 5 p.m. and parcel post at 12 noon on previous day.

The British Post Office will be opened for business until 6 p.m. on Friday, January 31.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 3 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	——	——	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Oct 10	——	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	——	——	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	——	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
——	——	——	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
——	——	——	Kanslen	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
BNB	Nov. 8	——	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
——	Nov. 15	——	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
——	Nov. 11	——	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec. 21	——	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Jan. 7	——	Woodcock	Br. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Jan. 11	——	Bee	Br. g-b.				
9p.	Jan. 17	——	Saga	Jap. g-b.				

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghhai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. s.s. Wharf about noon today.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday. The Ecuador sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The M.M s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails left Marseilles on Saturday, January 25, and may be expected to arive at Shanghai early in March.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at Woosung early Monday morning. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1948
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

Why, is this no. 1?

Because it gives the most light and consumes the least current; saves money not only on current but also on renewals on account of its great strength.

Obtainable from the principal electrical contractors or from
Tokyo Electric Co. and China lamp Co.
Show Room
P564, Nanking R'd. 'Phone Cent. 4907
A-43

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Cook by Electricity

WHY?
BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, on gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking
Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . JANUARY
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . FEBRUARY
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . . APRIL

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" . . FEBRUARY
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DOUGHBOYS REVEL IN RHINE LEGENDS

Romantic Region Of Coblenz Is Alluring After The Rigors Of Battle In France

ANCIENT TALES RECOUNTED

Sightseers Find Every Castle Or Ruin Has Its Story Of Mediaeval Charm

By Edwin L. James

(*New York Times*)

Coblenz, December 21.—One may not love the Germans, but one must love the Rhine. It was Longfellow who said, "The pride of the German heart is this noble river! And right it is, for of all the rivers of this beautiful earth there is none so beautiful as this."

Kindred sentiments are awakened now in hearts of thousands of men forming the American Army of Occupation which the fortune of war has set down here on the banks of this stream, the loveliness of which makes them glad that, as they had to come here somehow or other, they did not have to harm its beauty to reach its banks. To see the valley is to love it. One feels that it is not the land of Wilhelm, but rather the land of Goethe. Legends cling to every rock. The romance of history hides in their crags.

The terraced vineyards of its hillsides, in the green and brown of the verdigris of rock and the leaves of belated Autumn, slope down to a rippling stream which whispers just as in the days when the Crusaders set out on knightly errands which the Hohenzollerns have forgotten. Crests topped with castles, each holding tales of other centuries, succeed one another along the banks on which history has been made and unmade from Caesar's day to this.

Pleasant Place For Doughboys

It is true that the Palisades of the Hudson would look better to the doughboy than the hills of the Rhineland, and the bends of the Mississippi more beautiful than the sweeps of Germany's noble river, but the doughboy here is he who has done the fighting in France. For many months his duty has been to hold ground in battle-scarred Northern France. Now he is in one of nature's garden spots and he thinks it is a likely valley, as valleys go, although he envies every drop of water that goes down stream; for it is bound to the Atlantic Ocean, and that means that some time or other it may get within the United States three-mile limit.

What schoolboy is there who does not know the tale of the Lorelei, from whose crest that fair-haired maiden lured romantic boatmen to watery grief? The old rock stands today as it was in the maiden's day, except for a railroad tunnel through the base. I passed it late yesterday as it must have looked on the day when Ronald met his death after listening to the luring voice of the siren.

It was twilight, as it was when Ronald came, and the moon shone upon the crest where the beautiful maiden combed her tresses and wavelets whispered about its foot as on that day when the soft voice of the enchantress sent its alluring message to the young and imperious Knight.

As the moon passed behind the clouds one could imagine that it was that other day when the armed legions of the Palatinate Count came to avenge his son's death and were almost upon the maiden when she swung her slender body out over a precipice, calling upon her father to send her watery steeds, and the Rhine rose and she sailed away on the crest of two billows.

Voice Of The Lorelei

As the story goes, that was the last seen of the Lorelei, but boatmen swear that they hear her voice at twilight when the moon lights up that rock. They say here on the Rhine that the charm of the Lorelei lingers.

Thou canst find it, O wanderer, in the
eyes of the maiden near the Rhine.
It blooms on their cheeks, it lingers
on their rosy lips.
There thou wilt find its traces.

However, obedience to army rules would force the doughboys to leave that to the poet.

It would take volumes to tell all the stories of the Rhine hereabout, for this is the romantic Rhine. There is Bingen—"fair Bingen on the Rhine," and just below Bingen is a little island with a forlorn castle on its top that is the Mouse Tower, where Hatto, the cold-hearted Archbishop of Mainz, made all boats stop and pay him toll. And one day when the crops had failed and a starving delegation asked Hatto for corn from his well-stocked granaries he refused and locked the committee in a barn and set fire to it. But mice, fleeing from the flames, pursued Hatto, chased him to the island and into the toll-house and ate him up. And any doughboy who does not believe it can go and see the Mouse Tower for himself.

Then there is Assmannshausen, where wine is produced which had such popularity with the knights of mediaeval days and would have had popularity with the knights of today had not the Germans raised the price to thirty marks a bottle.

Then there is the castle of Rheinstein, proudly looking down from a noble height.

One can see the Castle Sooneck where the blind archer shot ribald Siebold through the mouth. Nearby is the whisper stream, where the miller's wife looked once too often for the treasure of Kammer Mountain. One wonders if about the ruins of Furstenburg the ghost of Wiltrud, wife of the faithless Lambert, still stalks.

If one doubts the story of the seven maidens who lived in ancient Schonburg Castle, there is still the seven-pointed rock where they were wrecked after wrecking the hearts of so many worthy knights. It is just above Oberwesel if one cares to see it.

The most extensive ruins hereabouts are those of Castle Rheinfels, near St. Goar. One wonders what the success of the Gallic forces would have been had there been an American machine-gun crew on the inside of the moat the day that Rheinfels was attacked.

It is to be recalled here that Count Diether had a hard time with George Bromeser, who wanted to marry his only daughter, and would have had he not had to fight for his Emperor. He planted a young linden tree, his love to last as long as the linden lived. Then one night Dietrich, who sought her, too, tore up the linden tree. But he could not win the maiden, so he killed her. Bromeser returned to mourn over the grave of his beloved, meanwhile writing poetry.

Castle Sterrenberg's Legend

Near Boppard, where the crusaders used to organise, stands Castle Sterrenberg, where two brothers, Henry and Conrad, wooed their cousin, golden-haired Hildegarde. Conrad seemed to be the victor, when he suddenly went on a crusade. The girl turned to Henry, but Henry would not take advantage of his brother's absence.

Then came the word, that Conrad had married a Grecian woman. The news was true.

One day a ship came and there were Conrad and his bride. Henry and Conrad started a duel, when Hildegarde stopped it.

The brothers went to live in separate castles, building a spite wall between them. While Henry and Hildegarde were sorrowing to death Conrad had extensive house parties, the conclusion of which came when his Grecian wife ran away with another Knight and her husband jumped into the Rhine.

In a meadow at Rhens, near Coblenz, stands the King's Chair, where Charles IV. was chosen by the electors and his son Wenceslaus likewise, and it was here that Wenzel one day gave away his crown for six wagon loads of wine.

Just above Coblenz, holding its head up above Lahnstein, is a crest on which stands Castle Lahneck, a gloomy pentagonal mass. Knights Templars know the story of Lahneck. Here Templars with their riches had a noted resort. Philip the Fair of France obtained permission from the Pope to treat the Templars as he pleased and dragged the Grand Master with fifty followers to the stake. Everywhere a policy of extermination of the outlawed Knights went on.

Peter von Aspelt, Archbishop of Minz in those days, wanted Lahneck, where twelve Knights Templars and their retainers lived. He had nursed the Pope through an illness, and so obtained from the Pontiff full right over the persons and property of the residents of Lahneck. Proceeding down the Rhine, he exhibited the Pope's document to the Knights and demanded their surrender. This was refused and there followed a nine-day fight, which ended in the defeat and death of the brave Knights. This story they tell to the Americans in Lahneck today.

Across the river from Coblenz is historic Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, which the Germans built into an enormous rock fortress, capable of holding a hundred thousand men.

In Coblenz one hears the story of Riza, who walked the waves dryshod. There stands here the Church of St. Castor, built in the ninth century. Across the river was the palace of Ludwig, and near by the nunnery where lived Riza, daughter of King Ludwig the Pious. Riza used to walk across the river every day to attend mass. One day there was a storm and she took a stick along to guide her path over the troubled waters. Two steps and she sank. Seeing her mistaken policy, she threw her stick away and raised her hands to Heaven. At once she arose and arrived safely on the other side with dry feet. When she died her bones were laid in the Castor Church, where her marbled tomb stands today in the north transept.

Ruins Of Martel's Day

Near Andernach stands the ruins of Siegfried's castle, on a lofty hill rising steeply from the river. When Charles Martel was ruling over the Franks' court Siegfried of the Palatinate lived amid his vineyards with his wife.

Then down the Rhine marched Arabs from Spain and Siegfried had to go and help to whip the infidels, leaving Golo, chief steward, in charge. Golo formed a passion for his master's wife, and when she repulsed him he threw her into a dungeon, sending word to her husband that she was unfaithful. However, when Siegfried returned everything came out well.

Above Rheinbrohl stands the ruins of the old imperial fortress of Hammerstein. On a height below the town of Brohl stands a tower, all that is remaining of the baronial castle of Rheineck, where the Archbishop found his stolen wine and was outwitted by a maiden fair.

These are a few of the stories of the romantic Rhine. If these legends of the romantic stream are crudely told it is because that is the way they are being told to the doughboys, and that is how they are going to live in the tales the soldiers will tell around firesides in the years to come, when memories of the great war are called up from the past.

Bolsheviki Kill Four Japanese Soldiers

Patrol Despatched To Assist Russian Police With Prisoners Is Attacked

Tokio, January 15.—Four Japanese soldiers were killed in a fight on January 10 between a Japanese patrol and Russian police officers against Bolsheviki at Mazanowa, 40 miles north of Alexiefsk, in Eastern Siberia, according to a War Office announcement yesterday.

Russian police officers arrested a number of Bolsheviki at a gold mine in the upper branch of the Slenjia River and escorted them to Mazanowa. The other Bolsheviki in the neighborhood of Mazanowa rose in arms and surrounded the police officers and cut the telegraph wires. On hearing the news the commander of the garrison, detached from the 12th Division, at Alexiefsk, despatched a section to Mazanowa, but prior to its arrival, the garrison at Mazanowa was attacked by from 200 to 300 Bolsheviki and after heated fighting drove off the enemy. The Japanese suffered four fatally wounded and eight slightly injured. The casualties on the part of the enemy are not certain but according to eye witnesses they suffered no less than 50 or 60 dead and wounded.

The trouble took place about 600 miles north of Vladivostok.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 26	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	—	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—		S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—		Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—		Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—		Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—		Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 18	—		Anlang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 19	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—		Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 23	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	—	Dalny	Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	—	Chinkiang	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Jan. 23	—		Shingping	Chi.	
Jan. 24	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan. 24	—	Hankow	Abkwang	Br.	A P Co.
Jan. 24	—	Japan	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 26	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Jan. 25	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 25	—		Hydra	Nor.	O. Thoresen
Jan. 25	—		Oakwood	Am.	
Jan. 26	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Euplecela	Br.	
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 26	—	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 26	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 26	—	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 26	—	Japan	Daishin Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 26	—		Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 26	—		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 26	—	London, ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 27	—	Japan	Caddopeck	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Japan	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 27	—	Chinwangtao	Rekizan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 27	—		Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT
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Tonight 29th, the screaming London farce
"The Glad Eye"

Thursday, 30th, the great American detective drama
"Within The Law"

Friday, 31st, J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy
"Fanny's First Play"

Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great Canadian drama
"Tiger's Cub"

Monday, 3rd: H. Annersley Vachell's Great Play
"The Case of Lady Camber"

Tuesday, 4th: The Sparking Comedy
"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

Wednesday, 5th: Walter Howard's Famous Drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Thursday, 6th: The Charming
"Three Generation" play
(By Request)
"Milestones"

Friday, 7th: "Brieux's great lesson on the Social Evil (for adults only)
"Damaged Goods"

Saturday, 8th: By Special request The Screaming Farce
"A Little Bit of Fluff"

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From The Story By
George Middleton
In Five Parts

SHOWING
on
Friday, January 31st
"The Love That Lives"
With The Foremost Emotional Actress Of The Screen
PAULINE FREDERICK

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ANN PENNINGTON
IN THE CHARMING STORY
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BY CHARLES SAVER
IN FIVE PARTS
and
On Friday, January 31st
ONE OF THE BEST PARAMOUNT SPECIAL FEATURES
MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"The Valentine Girl"
BY LAURA SAWYER
IN SIX PARTS

Amusements

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"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
13th and 14th Episodes
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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
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NOTICE
NINGPO LINE

S.S. "Hsin Peking" will not sail to Ningpo on Wednesday, 29th January, owing to overhaul.
She will resume her sailing to Ningpo on Monday, 10th February, at 4.30 p.m. from the French Bund.
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